The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,459.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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——— including postage	,, 38 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	,, 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2¼ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
,, Rutnagherry	16	,, Negapatam	26
,, Vingorla	16	,, Pondicherry	27
,, Carwar	17		March.
,, Mangalore	18	,, Madras	2
,, Cannanore	19	,, Coconada	4
,, Calicut	19	,, Vizagapatam	5
,, Beypore	19	,, Bimlipatam	5
,, Cochin	20	,, Gopalpore	6
,, Tuticorin	21	,, False Point	7
,, Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can and at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The steam ship COMORIN, 453 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 14th February, 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
,, Rutnagherry	Sunday.	,, Beypore	Saturday.
,, Malwan	,,	,, Calicut	,,
Vingorla	,,	,, Tellicherry	,,
,, Goa	Monday.	,, Cannanore	,,
,, Carwar	,,	,, Mangalore	Sunday.
,, Compta	,,	,, Compta	Monday.
,, Mangalore	Tuesday.	,, Carwar	,,
,, Cannanore	Wednesday.	,, Goa	Tuesday.
,, Tellicherry	,,	,, Vingorla	,,
,, Calicut	,,	,, Malwan	,,
,, Beypore	,,	,, Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain H. Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 7th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL

(Calling at HAVRE, if sufficient inducement offer).

THE first-class screw steamer LEITH, 957 tons Register, Barnetson, Commander, WILL SAIL on the 28th February.

The draught of this vessel, when fully laden, is under 18 feet, and she has already come through the Canal, with a cargo of Dead-Weight, without grounding. For Freight only to Liverpool and Havre, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martins, will be despatched from Bombay on the 12th February, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, to sail about the 25th February.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th February, 1869.

SHIP HOUGHTON TOWER.—A well-bred ENGLISH COW in Milk FOR SALE. Apply to CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, Dubashes.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship GALATEA, from London, are requested to send BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Wheeland without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 27th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF YORK, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Auld without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 29th January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

FOR SALE, the Iron Barque NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons register, including boats, rigging and apparel, as she now lies afloat in the Harbour of Bombay. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 21st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY OF BRUSSELS, from Glasgow, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Campbell without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 31st January 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship BRITISH SCEPTRE, Captain J. Kendal, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain J. Kendal will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EDWARD BIGG & Co.,
Agents Ship British Sceptre.

4th February 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.
Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt. We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 ,, Under Vests.
2 ,, Linen Collars.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.
1 ,, Fine Merino Drawers.
1 ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 ,, White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship ATLANTIQUE, from Bordeaux, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Grimard at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Grimard will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.,
Agents ship Atlantique.

Bombay, 3rd February 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. RANGOON, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. NYANZA, from Southampton, 8th January.
,, BANGALORE, from Marseilles, 16th January.
UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
,, DELHI, from Southampton, 1st January.
,, CEYLON, from Marseilles, 9th January.
,, ILLYRIAN, from Liverpool, 2nd January.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th February 1870.

TO LET, in Hummum Street, TWO FLOORS for Offices or Dwellings.

SOUNDY & Co.

BEAUTIFUL CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS.—Just unpacked a further supply of these charming Pictures at very moderate prices.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY admitted Mr. JOHN WALTER FLANAGAN a PARTNER in our business as Freight and Coal Brokers.

FLANAGAN & CURRUMSEE.

Bombay, 7th February 1870.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S ESTATE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ELEVEN ANNAS per cent. on admitted Claims will be PAYABLE to all CREDITORS from and after WEDNESDAY next, the 9th instant.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, } Trustees of the Estate of Rustom-
JAMES RANKEN, } jee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, under Act XXVIII of 1865.

Elphinstone Circle, 5th February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS &c. JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.
Ranking's Abstract. Vol. 50.—July to Dec. 1869	4 4
Statesman's Year Book for 1870	6 12
Builders' and Contractors' Price Book for 1870	2 8
Engineers' Almanac for 1870	0 6
Tinsley's Magazine, Vol. 5	5 0
Rawlinson's Manual of Ancient History	9 8
Cervantes—Voyage to Parnassus, &c.	2 4
Sewell's Analytical History of India	5 0
Buddhaghosha's Parables. By Rogers and Max Müller	8 0
Halliday's Every Day Papers	1 4
Clark's Diagnosis of Visceral Lesions	6 12
The True Story of Lady Byron	0 10
Army List for January 1870	1 0
Le Follett	1 0
London and Paris Fashions for January 1870	1 0
Hart's Quarterly Army List for 1870	6 12
Good Things for Railway Readers	1 12
Punch's Pocket Book for 1870	1 12

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!! VALENTINES!!!

Just received, a choice selection of Sentimental and Comic Valentines for the 14th February 1870.

Bombay, 7th February 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

THE BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—Proceedings of the THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the BECHERDASS SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited), held at the Company's office, near Raikhud, on WEDNESDAY the 2nd February 1870, at 12 o'clock noon.

Ahmedabad, 2nd February 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS PRESENT.

Shett Becherdass Ambaidass, Chairman.
Motilall Vanmalidass, Esq., Director.
Nowrojee Pestonjee, Esq., }
Cursetjee Byramjee, Esq., }
Madhowlall Runchorelall, Esq., }
Dinshawjee Hormusjee, Esq., } Shareholders.
Shah Bapoojee Bhoodur, }
Ramdass Jumnadass, Esq., }
Shah Kesshewlall Hemchund, }

The Chairman, Shett Becherdass Ambaidass, read the Notice convening the Meeting. The Director's Report and the Balance Sheet of the Company made up to the 31st December 1869 were also read.

1. Proposed by Shett Ramdass Jumnadass, seconded by Shett Motilall Vanmalidass, and carried unanimously,—"That the Balance Sheet and the Directors' Report just read be adopted, and that printed copies of the same be circulated amongst the Shareholders of the Company."

2. Proposed by Shah Bapoojee Bhoodurdass, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, and carried unanimously,—"That the present Auditors, Mr. Framjee Pestonjee and Shett Ramdass Jumnadass, be re-elected as Auditors to examine the Accounts of the Company for the current year, and their remuneration to be Rs. 100 a year each as heretofore."

3. Proposed by Mr. Madhowlall Runchorelall, seconded by Mr. Dinshawjee Hormusjee, and carried unanimously,—"That Shett Bhanabhoy Treecumdass, the Vahivutdar of the firm of Shett Kurrumchund Premchund, be appointed Director in place of Shett Motilall Vanmalidass, resigned, and that Shetts Oomabhoy Hatheesing and Chuggonbhoy Bhaichund be re-elected as Directors for the current year."

4. Proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, seconded by Mr. Dinshawjee Hormusjee, and carried unanimously,—"That a special committee, consisting of Shetts Bhanabhoy Treecumdass, Nowrojee Pestonjee, Chuggonbhoy Bhaichund, and Madhowlall Runchorelall, be appointed to consider and report on the expediency of increasing the capital of the Company, or to arrive at some other determination so as to prevent Shareholders from the dread of loss, and to submit such report for the approval of the Chairman, and through him to call a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders, and to lay the same before them."

5. Proposed by Mr. Madhowlall Runchorelall, and seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee,—"That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Shett Becherdass Ambaidass for his able conduct in the chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

BECHERDASS AMBAIDASS,
Chairman, the B. S. & Wg. Co. (Limited).

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!
TUESDAY, 8th FEBRUARY 1870.

Grand Night of
COMEDY and FARCE!

The curtain will rise at a quarter before nine o'clock,
FOR THE SECOND TIME IN BOMBAY,
To the Great Play of
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Supported by the entire strength of the
CORPS DRAMATIQUE.

To be followed by the Screaming Farce of
THE TWO MRS. WHITES.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Hummum Street.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.

On WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9th, 1870,
DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS
will appear in a
SPECIAL PROGRAMME.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1870.

PROFESSOR BUSHELL begs to return his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen who afforded him so much support on Saturday last, and in compliance with a general request he will delay his departure from Bombay to give ONE MORE SEANCE on

THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY.

NATIVE LADIES.

In reply to the many enquiries from Native Gentlemen who had the honour to witness the private performance on Thursday, 3rd inst., before His Highness the Rajah of Jumkhundee, Professor BUSHELL begs to intimate that the Private Gallery at the end of the Town Hall will be screened, so that, unseen, Native Ladies can view the performance. The Gallery is reserved for Native Ladies and Children only—Rs. 3 each.

Private entrance under the Portico.
Tickets at Soundy & Co.'s

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	,, 3	Fourth ,,	,, 1
Native Ladies' Gallery	Rs. 3		

Reserved Seats and Sofas in the Native Ladies' Gallery may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8-0. Performance to commence at 8-45 P.M.
Carriages may be ordered for 11 o'clock.

NOTICES.

SIGNOR ABECCO, HORDEN AND GOULSTONE'S
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE
HAVE ARRIVED
AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

SEE FUTURE BILLS and ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Referring to former Advertisements stating that in future my business would be carried on under the Style and Firm of COOK & Co., I hereby beg to inform my constituents and the public that it will be continued and carried on under the style of N. KHYRAZ & Co., and not COOK & Co. as previously notified.

NANSEE KHYRAZ.

13 Medow Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.—We have ADMITTED Messrs. THOMAS COLLIS REYNOLDS, of 19, Pembridge Gardens, Kensington Park, and SORABJEE FRAMJEE SOLON, of 21, Great Saint Helens, as PARTNERS in our Firm from this date. The name of the Firm will henceforth be Messrs. JAMSHEDJEE, REYNOLDS & Co

JAMSHEDJEE PALLONJEE BRO. & Co.

London, 1st January 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E. ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Rampart Row West, on TUESDAY the 8th February 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following business:—

To receive Directors, Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the half year ending 31st December 1869.

To appoint Directors and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The Transfer Book will be closed from 1st to 8th February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th January 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office in Bombay Green, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering Resolutions to the following effect, viz:—

1 That the proceedings of the Liquidators in all matters connected with the liquidation are hereby approved of, adopted, and confirmed.

2 To receive the resignation of the present Liquidators, and to appoint some person or persons to formally complete the liquidation.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870.

C. SARGENT.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR PRINTING.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of PRINTED FORMS, loose and bound, required by the Company for a PERIOD of ONE YEAR.

All particulars, together with a complete list of the Forms, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

If deemed advisable the work will be let in several Contracts.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to SATURDAY, the 26th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The Agent may demand from the persons whose tenders may be accepted Security for the due fulfilment of their Contracts.

W. WARDEN MORICE, Storekeeper.

Byculla Stores Office, 3rd February 1870.

No. 145.
FORT WILLIAM.
HOME DEPARTMENT.—PUBLIC.
The 11th January 1870.

NOTIFICATION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in COUNCIL is pleased to direct the publication of the following Advertisement:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

1. The Government of India, after communication with various Agricultural and Horticultural Societies in India, and with persons interested in the subject, has arrived at the conclusion that the only real obstacle to the development of an extensive trade in the fibre of Rheea, or China grass, is the want of suitable machinery for separating the fibre and bark from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, the cost of effecting such separation by manual labour being great.

2. The demand for the fibre is now large, and no doubt might be extended with reduced prices, and there is a practically unlimited extent of country in India where the plant could be grown.

3. The requirements of the case appear to be some machinery or process capable of producing, with the aid of animal, water, or steam-power, a ton of fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £50 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, all processes of manufacture and allowance for wear and tear included, of not more than £15 per ton. The said processes are to be understood to include all the operations perfomed, after the cutting and transport of the plant to the place of manufacture, to the completion of the manufacture of fibre of the quality above described. The machinery must be simple, strong, durable and cheap; and should be suited for erection at or near the plantations, as the refuse is very useful as manure for continued cultivation.

4. To stimulate the invention or adaptation of such machinery or process, the Government of India hereby offers a prize of £5,000 for the machine and process that best fulfils all the requirements named above.

5. Rewards of moderate amount will be given for really meritorious inventions, even though failing to meet entirely all the conditions named.

6. Arrangements will be made by the Government of India for the supply of carefully dried stems, and specimens of fibre separated from the bark, but subjected to no other process, to mechanical firms and others desirous of competing, on application to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

7. All machinery, &c., must be brought by the competitors at their own charge to a locality which will be notified hereafter, probably in the North-West Provinces or the Punjab, and there worked under the supervision of their own representatives for a sufficient time to enable the judges appointed by Government to determine whether all the conditions named have been complied with. The prize machine is to be transferred, if required, to Government at 5 per cent. above cost price; the patent right in any such machine to be also transferred, if required, to Government, on the latter securing to the patentee a royalty of 5 per cent. on the cost price of all machines manufactured under the patent during its currency.

8. One year from the date of this advertisement will be allowed for the preparation of the machines, and their transport to the locality named for the competition; and the trials will then be made, and the decision of the judges announced. If no invention of sufficient merit is received in the abovenamed period to obtain the prize offered, the Government will continue to allow machines to be tendered for trial till the end of two years from the same date, after which, or on the award of the prize, the offers herein made will be withdrawn.

By Order of the Governor General in Council,
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE FOR LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish on the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,
American Cheese	,, 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON
successors to
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
manufacturers of
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co., 22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate, Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows.
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

JAMES W. ALLAN and Co.,
(Late KINLOCH and ALLAN),
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Nettings Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Sold Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs ... Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs. a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality		14 0
Drab Shells		10 0 to 12 0
Opera		12
High Jerome	Black and Drab	7 8
Cantab		
Isis		
Marlboro'		
Worthing		
Blenheim		
Richmond Straw under		8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets		10 0 to 16 0
High Crown, with Felt Turban		18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket		7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear		18 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production).	Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
Pall Mall	
Belgium	
Shakspeare	
Regent	
Indian	
West End	
The above with Ties attached	Rs 7 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM and COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils, Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves 1-8 ,,

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c., Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL and COMPANY,
BOOT and SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE.—Mr. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.
16th November 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words 'JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,
INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.
VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.
Trade Mark—The Elephant.
Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
⁂ Price Lists Post Free.
Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	,, Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	,, ,,	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	,, ,,	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale......White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd ,, RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	,,	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	,,	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	,,	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN......Green capsule	,,	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule	,,	15 8	9 0
MEDOC......White capsule	,,	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	,,	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAVING granted Mr. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bordeaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Malabar Coast, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.

JULES MUMM & Co.

Rheims, 27th November 1868.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.

V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.
E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1865 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30	per doz.
,, Port	,, 30	,,
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	,, 12	,,
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	,, 20	,,
,, ,, old Pale dry.	,, 28	,,
,, Claret	,, 14	,,
,, Superior	,, 26	,,
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	,, 24	,,
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	,, 25	,,
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	,, 30	,,
,, and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	,, 24	,,
,, ,, ,, Plain	,, 22	,,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINE &c.:—

		Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.		40
Do. do. do.	Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown		33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality		36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown		30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal		18
Do. Superior, Green Seal		46
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden do.		29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		30
CLARET, Light, Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		23
Do. Red do. Pints		17
Do. do. do. Quarts		32
PORT, Black Seal		26
Do. do. Pints		14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
OLD TOM, Red Seal		18
DRY GIN, Black Seal		18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry		42
MARASCHINO		48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of
BURGUNDY
are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	,, ,, 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET
is extending its reputation.

Quarts ...... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts......Rs. 36 Pints......Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry......Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, at BYCULLA, Five BUNGALOWS, Rs. 125, 135, 175, 300 and 400.

MAZAGON.—Six BUNGALOWS. Rs. 100, 100, 180, 200 250, and 400.

PARELL.—Three BUNGALOWS. Rs. 50, 110, and 125.

TARDEO.—Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 125 and 150.

FORT.—Nine RESIDENCES. Rs. 50, 65, 70, 100, 100, 120, 125, 400 and 700.

FORT.—Ten OFFICES. Rs. 30, 50, 60, 75, 150, 150, 250, 250, 250, and 400.

Several Bungalows on Malabar Hill.

For further particulars apply to
Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

TO LET, at BREACH CANDY, Two BUNGALOWS. Rs. 220 and 255.

FLOWER & Co.

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870.

TO LET, a COTTAGE at PAUNCHGUNNY. Rent Rs. 50 per month.—Apply to

Oak Lane, 15th January 1870. FLOWER & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET rising. Colabas and New Bank of Bombay shares have been enquired for.

CALCUTTA.—2ND FEBRUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—About 2 lakhs of 4 per cents. were bought for cash at Rs. 94-4, and one lakh at Rs. 94-5; and time-bargain contracts for 2 lakhs were reported at Rs. 95-0, for deliveries in 20 days. Public Works 5 per cents were placed at Rs. 102-2. A large amount of 5 per cents of 1856-57 sold at Rs. 108-2, and small pieces were bought, for investment orders, at Rs. 108-6 and 108-8. Upwards of a lakh of 5½ per cents. were bought, for an investor, at Rs. 112-12 and 112-14. 3 Years' Debentures found a buyer at Rs. 100-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures were in good demand, and rapidly advanced in prices, purchases were made yesterday at Rs. 106-4 to 106-10, and to-day at Rs. 106-12 to 107-4, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

Only a few Bank of Bengal shares were bought at Rs. 1,435, exclusive of the dividend.

51 National Bank shares sold at Rs. 132 each.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares sold at Rs. 260.—*Englishman.*

(From TOULMIN & CO.'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR, FEB. 1.)

The Indigo sales are drawing to a close for the season '69-70. The Bengal Cotton crop '69 is reported on reliable authority to be 40 to 50 per cent short in quantity as well as inferior in quality. Jute is very dear and very scarce, and the article now assumes the position foretold in this Circular some years since, viz., the consumption has outstripped the production. Shellac and Lacdye have yet a part to play in the speculations of the year if the reports of a short crop of Stick-lac turn out correct.

EXCHANGE on LONDON kept steady in the early part of the week at last quotations, later a 1/16d less became the rate for the Mail.

FREIGHTS to Great Britain have again continued dull during the week, but owing to the small amount of disengaged tonnage available, as also the slow arrival of overdue ships, rates were a little higher yesterday. A material change is not expected to take place either up or down for the present, as the produce markets are all bare of stocks, Rice alone excepted. The unfixed tonnage in port has decreased during the week from 16 to 12,000 tons.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 5th February, 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		44,62,609
Deposits at Head Office		2,92,07,763
Deposits at Branches		14,35,325
Bank Post Bills outstanding		20,42,501
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		6,23,673
		Rs. 4,40,64,807
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		29,47,131
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		13,00,690
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		24,96,201
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		74,63,249
Dead Stock	4,69,986	
Less written off	20,000	4,49,986
Stamps		8,073
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		8,26,842
Overdrafts		1,51,002
Government Reserve, Cash		4,62,609
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		2,00,12,289
Do. do. at Branches		69,62,022
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		9,84,704

07

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 7.

Dunsterville, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commissary General of the Army, on duty, from Guzerat.

Montmorency, Lieutenant-Colonel, 59th Regiment, on leave, from [illegible].

Hughes, Lieutenant, 1st Native Infantry, on leave, from Belgaum.

[illegible], Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from [illegible]

[illegible], Captain, 2nd Regiment, on leave, from England.

[illegible], Ensign, 41st Regiment, to join, from England.

[illegible], Lieutenant, 41st Regiment, on leave, from England.

[illegible], Captain, [illegible], on leave, from Poona.

[illegible], Captain, 15th Hussars, on leave, from Deolalee.

[illegible], Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.

[illegible], Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from England.

[illegible], Lieutenant-Colonel, The Buffs, on leave, from [illegible].

[illegible], Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from [illegible].

[illegible], Lieutenant, Commissariat of Ordnance, on furlough, from England.

[illegible], Major-General, Commanding N. D. Army, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

[illegible], Captain, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

[illegible], Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Hussars, on leave, from [illegible].

Whittaker, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 7.

Durrant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, to join, to Kirkee.

Montmerency, Lieutenant-Colonel, 59th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

Miles, Major, Royal Engineers, to join to Nusseerabad.

Russell, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ferozepore.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 27th January 1870.

15th Hussars.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to accept the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Montague C. Broun, and to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

Cornet James C. Lister Kay to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Broun, who retires. Dated 13th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

20th Hussars.—Cornet Charles Swaine Hogge to be Lieutenant, vice Armstrong, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 17th January 1870.

Cornet Benjamin Watson Blake to be Lieutenant, vice Hogge, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 17th January 1870.

58th Foot.—Ensign William Henry Browne to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Whitmore, deceased. Dated 1st December 1869.

[Cancels the promotion of Ensign Harrison to this vacancy]

Ensign E. C. Elliston to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Browne, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 1st December 1869.

Ensign Augustus Williams Morris to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Elliston, a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 1st December 1869.

96th Foot.—Ensign Benjamin H. Pollard to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Powell, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th January 1870.

106th Foot.—Ensign Henry Mapleton Compigne to be Lieutenant, vice Moorhouse, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th January 1870.

107th—Ensign George Richard Moore to be Lieutenant, vice Smith, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps. Dated 18th January 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel O. Wilkinson, late 4th European Light Cavalry, to officiate as Commandant, vice Jackson, on furlough. Dated 18th January 1870.

4th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant B. Smith, 107th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Rennick, transferred to the 2nd Native Infantry. Dated 18th January 1870.

10th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant H. H. Boyce, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Sperling, deceased. Dated 18th January 1870.

11th Native Infantry.—Ensign L. J. H. Grey, 1st battalion 3rd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Abbott, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern. Dated 18th January 1870.

14th Native Infantry.—Captain J. G. Maclean is permitted to retain the appointment of Quartermaster, on promotion to Captain. Dated 18th January 1870.

20th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. Powell, 96th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Dyce, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern to the 21st Native Infantry. Dated 18th January 1870.

21st Native Infantry.—Ensign W. Harris, 37th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Burton, whose services have been placed at the disposal of Government. Dated 19th January 1870.

27th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. A. Swetenham, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Hughes appointed to another situation. Dated 18th January 1870.

Ensign R. J. Morgan, 2nd battalion 12th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Swetenham. Dated 18th January 1870.

28th Native Infantry.—Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, 102nd Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Scott, transferred to the 37th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January 1870.

30th Native Infantry.—Ensign G. F. Young, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Halkett, appointed Quartermaster. Dated 18th January 1870.

Ensign C. A. Mercer, 1st battalion 19th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Young. Dated 18th January 1870.

34th Native Infantry.—Ensign L. W. Christopher, 38th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Thomson, appointed Quartermaster to the 36th Native Infantry. Dated 18th January 1870.

35th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant R. T. Hawkes, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Rennick appointed Quartermaster. Dated 18th January 1870.

Lieutenant H. M. Hayes, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice Hawkes. Dated 18th January 1870.

36th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant J. W. O'Callaghan, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Fortescue, appointed Adjutant. Dated 18th January 1870.

Lieutenant H. A. B. Moorhouse, 106th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, on probation, vice O'Callaghan. Dated 18th January 1870.

1st Goorkha Regiment.—Captain C. St. J. B. Barnett, Quarter-master, is permitted to retain that appointment on promotion to Captain. Dated 18th January 1870.

In anticipation of the approval of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, the name of the under-mentioned officer is added to the list of those detailed for duty at the depots of their regiments, published in G. O. C. C. of the 4th October last, p. 450:—

1st battalion 11th Foot—Captain W. A. Irwin.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officer having on his recent promotion been posted to the battalion of his regiment specified:—

19th Foot.—Lieutenant H. Fawcett.—2nd battalion. Lieutenant Fawcett is directed to join his battalion.

Ensign J. J. Money-Simons, 41st Foot, is reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 10th instant.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant C. H. Campbell, (D. Battery E. Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lieutenant J. Loch, (C. Battery A. Brigade,) to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

5th Lancers.—Lieutenant A. Macnamara, from the 1st January, pending his retirement from the service.

19th Hussars.—Colonel C. V. Jenkins, to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of the same, to appear before a medical board. Captain C. M. S. Fairbrother, to remain at Murree, from the 30th November to the 29th December 1869, on medical certificate, in extension.

Royal Artillery.—Assistant Surgeon C. S. Close, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

1st Foot (2nd battalion.)—Captain J. H. Fawcet, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot (1st battalion.)—Lieutenant A. Innes, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot 2nd battalion.—Captain J. O. Johnson, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot 2nd battalion.—Lieutenant C. F. Barnardiston, to England, per troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot.—Surgeon W. M. Skues, M.D., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps.—Major F. J. Stephenson, (2nd in Command) and Wing Officer 7th Native Infantry,) from the 7th to the 18th January, or date of sailing of the "St. Lawrence" in extension, preparatory to furlough.

Major C. A. McDougall, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 41st Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 1st to the 28th February, preparatory to retirement.

Captain J. B. Brander, (doing duty 6th Native Infantry, to Calcutta, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lieutenant B. P. Hodgson, (doing duty 26th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting his regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

3rd Goorkha Regiment.—Captain E. D. Smith, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to Calcutta, to appear before a medical board, from the 6th December 1869 to the 18th January, or date of embarkation for England.

Unattached List.—Lieutenant J. Bray, (Barrackmaster) to Delhi, on private affairs, from the 14th November 1869 to the 1st January, under the rules of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 2s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch, Feb. 2.
	Helen Scott	Gribble	Liverpool, Sept. 20.
	Napier	Tate	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
	Fleur de Lis	Thomson	Liverpool, Oct. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Munsoory	Urquhart	Moulmein.
	Mary Mildred	Fine	Calcutta.
	Martaban (s)	Hibbert	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Gogo and Bhownuggur

The ship Seaforth, Woodworth, to Diamond Island, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Taptee, to Cutch Mandvee.

Steamer Salsette, to China, &c.

Steamer [illegible], to Kurrachee.

Steamer Rangoon, to Aden and Suez.

Ship Thomas S. Stowe, to Cochin and Bordeaux.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 1st has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Barque Mountain Laurel (B), J. H. Eilbeck, Kurrachee 7th November 1869.

DEPARTURE—Ship Nelson.

The Telegraph of February 2nd has the following:—

ARRIVALS—Steamers Blue Cross (B), J. Kennedy, London 8th December, touched at Port Said 2nd and Aden 13th January, and Mongolia (B), J. S. Castle, Suez 9th, Aden 15th, Galle 26th and Madras 30th January.

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Barques Kadosh, (American), Hedge, Cochin 11th January; and Lady Rawlinson (B), D. Daniels, Moulmein 14th January.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Surat, Ship John Stuart, and Barque Estrella De Chile.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 6.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·850	inches
Temperature of the Air	73·7	,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·5	,,
Dew Point	67·6	,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·815	,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	·1·8	,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	79·4	,,
Minimum do. do.	68·1	,,
Gen. Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, NNE, NE, NNW, WNW, NW, NNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	200	miles.

NOTICE.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 10th and 11th inst., a BAZAAR will be HELD in the Hall of the MONEY INSTITUTION, Esplanade, where a large quantity of Children's Dresses of various sorts, and Ladies' Fancy Work, some of it extremely valuable, will be exhibited for Sale. The proceeds will be given partly to the Zenana Mission and partly to the Association for Female Education in India. All friendly to these good causes are respectfully invited to attend.
Bombay, 4th February 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CAMA—February 6th, at Fort, Mrs. Hormusjee Dorabjee Camajee, of a son.

DEATH.

MILLER—February 5th, at Malabar Hill, Thomas Miller, Esq., of Messrs. Miller, Barker & Co., aged 26.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

ROQUET—January 26th, at Benares, the wife of V. Roquet, Esq., of a son.

WALLIS—February 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. T. Wallis, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANDERSON—SHERMAN—February 2nd, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, M.A., Benjamin Anderson, to Louisa E. Sherman, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Sherman, Esq., Indigo Proprietor, Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

MOODY—January 31st, at Raneegunge, Sophia, the wife of J. Moody, Esq., aged 41 years.

OLIVER—January 30th, at Calcutta, Josiah Oliver, aged 22 years.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1870.

THE territorial re-distribution of India is, we are told, "Lord Mayo's Next Work"; and a very tempting field for work it is. A Viceroy, who desired to leave a name, or make a showy display of the power he possesses, could not select a better arena. There is always something attractive in the process of cutting and carving large dominions—at least to the imagination—yet in actual practice, especially in a country like India, where there is a daring and independent set of public servants, it must often prove a weariness to the flesh. Distance, contemplation, no doubt, in this case, lend enchantment to the view; and it is an engaging operation to draw lines upon maps; but when the thing has to be done, when the parcels are to be actually set out and their boundaries drawn, the operators are not unlikely to rival Hotspur and Glendower and Worcester in Henry IV. It might be said, also, that there are other works of a more pressing character, on which the Viceregal mind might be employed—such as the financial problem, a root question; the Army and Marine, fundamental subjects also; the new State Railways, a large field for organizing power; even the infinitely little question of municipalities might be usefully discussed, provided our rulers could "clear their minds of Cant." Although it is easy to see that some advantages might be obtained by a redistribution of territories, yet with few exceptions, it is difficult, if not impossible, to make out a case of emergency. Granting that there are some grounds for the construction of a new map, perhaps the worst plan would be to wait for a grand scheme. The reason for any re-distribution should be administrative and political convenience; for abstract notions of fitness, sometimes dignified by the title of principles, are out of place here as, indeed, they are mostly in all other human concerns. But if we start from the basis of administrative convenience, what is there to hinder the Government from dealing with inconveniences as they arise, without hanging back until some mighty scheme, evolved perhaps from the depths of somebody's fantastical consciousness, is rounded and complete? The passion for radical and comprehensive measures in a country like India is a great evil; financial centralization, to wit. It is far more practical and useful, though not at all brilliant and ostentatious, to remedy wrongs as they arise, than to delay all remedy until somebody has invented a panacea. For example, it is admitted on all hands that Bengal is too big; and it is argued that Orissa and Assam would be more effectively governed by Commissioners. If these are pressing cases, pressing because there was a famine in Orissa, and because there are frontier raids in Assam, why will not lofty minds look at these small matters, and appoint Commissioners for Assam and Orissa? Why should this reform, if it be one, hang fire until Sind can be united to the Punjab—that is until some remote period when a State Railway connects Lahore to Kurrachee? Surely Bengal, which has grown too large for comfort and elegance, can be reduced and made happy at an early day by the excision of two wild provinces? They are both sequestered spots, and the Bengal Government may probably not be sorry to get rid of them. Again, if any advantage would accrue from calling the Political Agent in Rajpootana a Commissioner, let him be so called. These questions have little to do with the larger and more important projects, such as the constitution of a Frontier Presidency, stretching from the Himalayas to the sea, the additions desirable to Bombay, the reconstitution of the North West and of Bengal itself. On every ground but one, that of political expediency, we shall regret to see Sind detached from Bombay. From Bombay it was won; from Bombay it has been administered; and the change, whenever it comes, must be a shock to the people who will fall suddenly into the hands of rulers trained in another school. The idea of annexing Sind to the Punjab until the railway is complete, is without any justification; nor can it be taken away from this Presidency until the Supreme Government is ready to transfer the Berars and a portion of the Central Provinces to Bombay. Geography, history, language, and trade point them out as parts of our Presidency, and they should have fallen under the Bombay administration, and shared its great advantages over that of Bengal, long ago. We do not see, however, why the needs of Orissa and Assam, providing they are real, should remain unsatisfied, because Sind is not ripe for annexation to the Punjab, and the Supreme Government is not prepared to let go its hold of the Nerbudda territory. One would say that it ought not to take long, say a couple of months, to detach Orissa and Assam from the authorities now set over them, and to install new and independent brooms. That might be accomplished without interfering with the more immediate and serious work incumbent on the Viceroy, work to which we have briefly referred; but if he is bent on framing a big scheme he may not live to carry it out, and no evil will be removed.

WE wish we could agree with the encomium which Sir William Mansfield bestowed on the Army at the Calcutta Trades Association dinner. His judgment is that, on quitting India, he will leave the Army—as a machine—in the utmost state of perfection. There may be some defects in armament and equipment, but, in discipline and organization, none. In these respects we have arrived at the *ne plus ultra* of military wisdom. Moreover he claims for the officers that they *now* lead the van of civilization; but surely there are a few names of Soldier Politicals in Indian History equal in renown to the modern leaders of civilization. It is hard to dispute with the master of so many Legions, a man of such large experience, an expert; but despite his high authority and trained judgment, we are constrained to doubt, not the perfection of discipline, but the perfection of the organization. We cannot believe that the European troops are so far inferior to the native troops as to require such a large body of officers to lead them; nor that the native troops are so superior to all others in the world as to need so few. Government, however, must be satisfied that what His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief states is correct, or they would surely place the natives more on a level with the Europeans in point of organization. As mere observers of what is passing before our eyes we should say that native races led by alien officers would require more and not fewer than men of the same breed officered by their own countrymen. We should also say that native troops require to know their officers even more than European troops, and that the perpetually shifting system is the worst possible for them. But these are merely the opinions of an outsider and of course cannot stand against the deliberate judgment of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army.

MR. N. M. W. DANIELL having gone home on furlough for a few months, the post he has occupied at the Custom House will be filled by Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, who will act as Deputy Commissioner until the return of Mr. Jacomb.

COLONEL PELLY, Political Agent in the Persian Gulf, leaves Bombay to-day in the Kwantung. The Bullfinch also sails for Muscat. We understand that Syud Toorkee went by the mail steamer which left yesterday for the Gulf.

MR. ALEXANDER FORRESTER BROWN has been appointed an additional member of the Madras Legislative Council.

MR. CHARLES KELVEY, of the firm of Cooke and Kelvey, jewellers, has been elected Master of the Calcutta Trades Association.

SIR L. HEATH has gone to Calcutta (where he is the guest of the Viceroy) to discuss with Lord Mayo the arrangements for an Indian Navy.

THE Duchess of Argyll has been compelled by illness to resign her position in the Royal household as Mistress of the Robes. The post thus vacated will be filled by the Duchess of Sutherland.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has received information that Mr. Cooper, the explorer, in his attempt to reach China from this side, has been stopped at the Thibetan frontier and compelled to return to Assam.

AN address was presented to Colonel Nassau Lees before he left Calcutta by a large number of the most respectable Mahomedans, expressing warm gratitude for the great services he had rendered to the Madrissa and Mussulman education.

ACCORDING to the "Pioneer," Colonel Meade's successor in the Central India Agency has not yet been nominated, but it is considered most probable that Colonel Daly will be appointed. The "Friend of India," speaks of the appointment of Colonel Daly as actually made.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK'S visit to Calcutta is understood to have something to do with the opium revenue of India. His object is said to be to explain the reasons of the provision in the new convention with Peking, by which nearly half a million sterling of that revenue is likely to be sacrificed.

THE "Pioneer" says there was one slight error in the list it gave of the sanctioned reductions in the army. Among the reductions to be made in Madras was mentioned "one Assistant Adjutant-General"—it should have been "one Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General." The other items were, it has been ascertained, correct.

LORD MAYO'S pigsticking party, which returned to Calcutta on the 1st, is said to have enjoyed most excellent sport. Five boars were killed, all of whom fought like tigers, and worse. His Excellency got two "first spears;" Captain Lockwood, Colonel James, and Major Bourke, each one. Colonel James had two horses wounded under him.

THE "Englishman" says—"We believe it is now definitively arranged that the formal opening of the new line from Jubbulpore to Bhosawul Junction will take place on the 7th of March. The regular passenger traffic, however, will not commence quite so early, though special arrangements will be made to enable Lady Mayo to reach Bombay without unnecessary fatigue."

THE Maharajah Holkar is to meet the Governor General and the Duke of Edinburgh at Jubbulpore next month. "If all be true that we hear from Central India, of the grievous oppression of the tenantry on Holkar's estates owing to a violent increase of rent, this interview ought," says the "Friend of India," "to result in no little relief to the people. The Maharajah has really been too ill, we believe, to visit Calcutta, and thus he has once more escaped coming into contact with the Gwalior chief."

THE order of the Commander-in-Chief in India, publishing to the army the farewell order of the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, issued on the occasion of the approaching departure for England of the 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, adds that "His Excellency feels assured that the Madras Fusiliers will maintain in the new field to which they are called, that high character for courage, discipline, and efficiency, which they have gained by more than a century's good service in the plains of India."

IT is not unlikely that a successor will be appointed to Dr. Cayley in his useful functions at Leh. Both Major Henry Moore, formerly Persian Interpreter to Lord Strathnairn, and Captain A. F. P. Harcourt, Assistant Commissioner of Kangra, have been mentioned as likely to succeed him. Others, again, hold that much of Dr. Cayley's influence was due to his medical practice, and that his successor should be of the same profession. The "Pioneer" believes the whole question is still under consideration.

A NEW line of screw steamers is to be established by Messrs. Rathbone Brothers & Co., from Liverpool to Calcutta, by the old route round the Cape. The Sirius, of 2,168 tons register, is expected in the Hooghly early in March, the outward voyage being calculated to occupy 55 days, including stoppages for taking in coal. She will be followed by the Arcturus, a sister ship. The Sirius will start on her return voyage, also round the Cape, towards the end of March or the beginning of April. Messrs. Rathbone do not appear to be believers in the Canal.

A MADRAS native, at a meeting to consider how the natives should do honour to the Duke of Edinburgh, expressed himself to the effect that an exhibition of a number of dancing girls of ill-fame is not the proper way to welcome a "young and unsophisticated prince." He thought that a sum of, say, 50,000 rupees, might be collected by the native community and appropriated to scholarships at the local University, to be held in the names of the Royal family. Another gentleman proposed that the liabilities of those incarcerated in the Debtors' Jail should be paid by the native community, so as to give them an opportunity of seeing the Duke. These proposals did not meet with the acquiescence of the others present at the meeting.

THE Russians have been watching with a most intelligent interest the success of Major Montgomerie's plan of employing native surveyors in the sealed countries of Central Asia and Tibet. The Geographical Society of St. Petersburg propose, says the "Friend of India," to explore Southern Mongolia in a similar way. They have accordingly applied to Colonel J. T. Walker, the Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, for one of those Budhist prayer-wheels which our Pundits have found so useful for the concealment of the instruments required in their route-surveys. In exchange for the prayer-wheel the Russian Imperial Academy of Science have given Colonel Walker the use, for the next three years, of the whole pendulum apparatus employed by Professor Sawitsch, during the summer of 1868, on the southern section of the Russo-Scandinavian arc of meridian. It is important to combine the results of pendulum observations made on the Indian and Russian arcs, and Captain Basevi will accordingly use the Russian pendula in taking observations on the elevated table-lands north of the Himalayas.

WE learn from Calcutta that Mr. A. M. Monteath, Director-General of Post Offices in India, has applied to Government for privilege leave for one month. He will avail himself of that leave from the 10th instant, and visit Simla during the time. Mr. C. K. Dove, Deputy Director-General of Post Offices, will act for him during his absence; Mr. E. R. Douglas, officiating Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Central Provinces, will officiate for Mr. Dove; and Mr. W. A. Houghton, Inspecting Post Master, Umballa Division, will take up the duties of Mr. Douglas. On the return of Mr. Monteath, it has been arranged that Mr. Douglas will act as compiler of Post Office accounts, and personal assistant to the Director-General, as long as Mr. H. A. Brown, the permanent incumbent of the post, does not join it, and Mr. H. A. Hawkins, now officiating in the place of the latter, will revert to his old appointment as Post Master of Allahabad. The "Indian Daily News" very naturally expresses surprise that expensive changes which disturb the existing arrangements in both the Central Provinces and the Punjab, should be carried out merely because Mr. Monteath takes a month's holiday.

THERE has been a report that Mr. Pearse Creagh, a Calcutta barrister, was to be appointed temporarily to a seat on the bench of the Bengal High Court. "The responsibility of the appointment is attributed to the Viceroy, who is said not to be ungrateful for services rendered elsewhere"—so the "Indian Daily News," with some hidden meaning, remarked. Some time ago there was a rumour that the same gentleman was to get the post of Chief Justice at Bombay. In a letter to one of the Calcutta papers, Mr. Creagh contradicts both statements. He says—

> I feel aggrieved by a paragraph in your journal of this day, and hope you will in justice and fair play insert this contradiction.
>
> I never asked for the appointment in question—that of Judge of the High Court.
>
> I never was offered it—I never expected it—and if it were to be filled up, I agree with your remarks that there are many other advocates in Calcutta better qualified and entitled to that appointment than I am. As to the other part of the article or paragraph as to the report about the Chief Justiceship of Bombay, I never before, reading your newspaper of the date, heard of such equally absurd report.
>
> As to the allusion to the Viceroy, his Excellency's high character requires no vindication from me or any other person.
>
> I regret that some unfriendly party has been so unprincipled as to furnish you with unfounded statements about me.

BOMBAY RACES, 1870.

ENTRIES.—TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY.

1st Bell at 4 o'clock precisely.

1st Race at	4-10 P.M.	4th Race at	5-10 P.M.
2nd ,, ,,	4-30 ,,	5th ,, ,,	5-30 ,,
3rd ,, ,,	4-50 ,,	6th ,, ,,	5-50 ,,

A MATCH.

Captain Gayer's .. g a h Camel.
Major Chesshyre's.. b a h Chance.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.

Major Crosbie's .. g a h Bluebeard.
H. H. Aga Khan's. b a c Shere Ali.
,, g a h Nicholas.
Mr. Field's........ g a c Glencoe.

A SELLING STAKES.

Mr. B's.......... b c m The Lively Spin.
Mr. Field's ...... b aus g Albourne.
Mr. Williams' ...... b aus m Ariadne.

THE COLTS PLATE.

Mr. Field's...... g a c Glencoe.
H. H. Aga Khan's b a c Shere Ali.
Major Crosbie's.... g a c Nonpareil.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a c Sirmust.

THE WHIM.

Mr. Williams' .... b a g Lottery.
Major Crosbie's.... g a g Electric.
Mr. Field's........ b a h Sunbeam.
H. H. Aga Khan's g a h Nicholas.
Major Crosbie's .. b aus g Lucifer.

THE STEWARDS STAKES.

Abdool Raymon's.. b a g Red Deer.
Mr. Field's........ b a h Long Hope.
Major Crosbie's .. g a c Nonpareil.

THE KURRACHEE MARKETS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 1ST FEBRUARY.

PROPHETS of evil have been disappointed in their vaticinations. Thanks to the receipt of favorable advices from England, the inactivity and dullness which characterized our import market last week have given way, and confidence to a great extent has been restored among our business men. The transactions to note in shirting cloths are the sale of 36 in., one hundred pieces weighing seventy-one pounds, at Rs. 6; about one thousand two hundred and fifty pieces, (red end) of the same weight, at Rs. 5-7; two hundred and fifty pieces, seven and a half pounds, fine makes, at Rs. 6-6; seven hundred and fifty pieces, eight and a quarter pounds, at Rs. 6-11; two hundred and fifty pieces, eight pounds twelve ounces, at Rs. 7-1; and two hundred and fifty pieces, nine pounds twelve ounces, at Rs. 8-6 per piece. There has been a fair enquiry for madapollams, as also for printers, but the sales brought to notice are unimportant. Jacconets are in request, but mulls are reported quiet. Domestics are dull, and prices have given way. Blue and T-cloths are steady, and quotations have advanced an anna per piece. There is little enquiry for red ends, but prices remain unchanged. Nothing done in long cloths, and prices are still lower about two annas per piece. White goods generally have been quiet; about three thousand seven hundred and fifty pieces of tanjibs have been sold at Rs. 2-1 per piece, and one hundred pieces of mulls, 14 by 10, at Rs. 1-12 per piece. Messrs. Fleming and Co. report that "Prints and dyed goods continue to move slowly, one hundred pieces orange ground chintzes have been placed at Rs. 4-3, and fifty pieces 32 inches by 24 yards covered ground Persian chintzes, at Rs. 8 per piece." Turkey red cambrics, twills, and mulls evince no activity. No business has been effected in the yarn market. There is a fair enquiry, however, for 40s mule at an advance of three pies per pound on previous quotations. The position of the metal trade continues the same as before.

The activity reported in the Liverpool market, as per telegrams received up to the 27th of last month, has tended to stimulate our export trade, and the market exhibits an unusual amount of animation. Purchasers are all anxiety to invest largely for shipments to China, and quotations have consequently crept up to one rupee per maund for "Sind" and "Umritsur" cotton, and about twelve annas for "Dhera Mooltan." During the week under review the following sales were reported:—About six hundred and ten bales of Sind, for delivery in twenty or forty days, at Rs. 26-6 to 27 per maund, and about seventy-five bales for delivery on the spot, for immediate shipment, at Rs. 27-11 per maund; one hundred and fifty bales of Umritsur, for delivery in twenty-five days, at Rs. 27 to 27-2 per maund; five hundred and thirty bales of Dhera Mooltan, chiefly for delivery in thirty days, at Rs. 27-12 to 28-4; one hundred and eighty bales of Khoosab at Rs. 26-4; fifty bales of Ferozepore (low quality) at Rs. 25 per maund; and two hundred bales of Sind or Koraly or Khoosub, or of Umritsur of a superior kind, for delivery in fifty-one days, at Rs. 26 per maund. The wool market is evincing signs of a little animation. A few bales of inferior Candahar have been purchased at Rs. 18 per maund, and a few of a superior kind at Rs. 19-8 to 19-12 per maund. A fair amount of business has been done in seeds. About four hundred candies of Yellow Sonmeanee have exchanged hands during the week at Rs. 29 to 30 per candy according to quality, and about one hundred and fifty candies of Ferozepoor at Rs. 25-4. A few parcels of white gingelly also have been purchased at Rs. 40 to 42 per candy for shipment to Cutch. Black seed continues a dead letter. There is no alteration to notice in the position of grain; the quotations are the same as before. The same remark applies to hemp. The indigo market continues depressed.

As regards freights, the supply of tonnage available being limited, rates continue steady. The East, 1152 tons, arrived from Bombay on the 30th ult., having been chartered by Messrs. Maher and Noonan to carry a cargo of salt to Calcutta at, it is believed, Rs. 6-8 per ton. There is an enquiry for another ship for Liverpool, the Norwood having secured as much cargo as she needed. The Jane Kilgour and the Concordia are loading rapidly for Marseilles and London. During the past month the exports to Bombay comprised 2,615 bales of cotton, 3,102 bales of wool, 443 cwts. of rape-seed, 681 cwts. of gingelly, 1,407¾ cwts. of indigo, 792 corges of hides and skins, 1,000 tons of salt, and 291 cwts. of saltpetre.

ABYSSINIA.

THE following is an extract published in England from a private letter, dated Massowah, December 20:—"M. Munzinger, the French Consul, is gradually recovering from the gunshot wounds he received some two months ago up in Bogos. The Arab doctor sent up to attend him had returned and reported having extracted the four bullets successfully. They have not yet arrested the assassin, but two Abyssinians have been put in chains, charged with being implicated in the affair; one of them, Abu Emnetu, a native Jesuit priest, educated in France, is believed to have given the assassin $40 to commit the deed. When taken into custody by one of Kassa's officers, he said, 'Do not touch me; I am a French subject.' 'We will see about that afterwards,' replied the officer; 'in the meantime we will put these chains on your hands and take you to Adowa.' Colonel Kirkham is busy drilling Kassa's soldiers for a campaign; he has now about 300 efficient men. Wagshum Gobazie, having secured all the provinces south of the Tecazze, now aspires to become master of Kassa's territory also, and is already preparing to attempt it. He is much stronger than Kassa, and the general opinion is that he will overthrow the ruler of Tigre. The Coptic Patriarch, who arrived in Adowa a few months ago, has issued a letter, with the sanction of Kassa, prohibiting the Abyssinians reading the Protestant Bible. *La Vendetta Inglese*, accomplished by Messrs. Powell and Jenkins, has undoubtedly done more for the safety of future travellers than the expedition from Annesley Bay did two years ago. The assistance given to these gentlemen by Kassa has taught the natives that any ill-treatment of foreigners will be severely punished; consequently the country is now perfectly safe to travel."

THE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

THE following resolution of the Supreme Government, dated 18th January, explains the suspension of the native scholarships:—

"The scheme proposed by the Government of India for encouraging, by the grant of scholarships, natives of India to proceed to England for the completion of their education, received the general sanction of the Secretary of State for India in his despatch No. 19, dated the 23rd September 1868. It was at the same time stated, however, that the subject involved many collateral questions of importance, which remained for consideration.

"2. The Secretary of State for India, in a subsequent despatch, No. 3, dated 8th of April 1869, stated that the scheme had been originally devised with reference to those provisions of the law which reserve certain high offices for members of the Covenanted Civil Service alone, and which confine all appointments in that service to persons who have passed through competitive examinations held in England. The natives of India are consequently in a great measure excluded from the higher offices connected with the administration of their country. But it was pointed out by the Secretary of State that, since the adoption of the scheme of scholarships, a bill had been laid before Parliament, which, if it received the sanction of the Legislature, would enable the Government of India to appoint natives to all or any of the offices now exclusively confined to the Covenanted Civil Service. Such an alteration of the law would, it was said, change the whole conditions of the case. The Secretary of State, therefore, desired, and these instructions were repeated in a subsequent despatch, that the scheme of scholarships should be regarded as experimental, and that no more appointments should for the present be made.

"3. These orders have been already communicated to the local Governments and Administrations; but the Governor-General in Council is desirous that there should be no misunderstanding in regard to the reasons which have led to the suspension of the original scheme. There has been no change in the views of the Government of India or of Her Majesty's Government in regard to the justice and propriety of affording to deserving natives of this country greater facilities for obtaining advancement to posts of high honour and emolument; and it is the hope of His Excellency in Council that measures may before long be taken, which, while they meet the just expectations of the native community will, at the same time, tend to strengthen and improve our administration."

WE have a custom in London that the Corporation of the City should annually present to her Majesty's Ministers cloth wherein to array themselves. It costs the city £230 a year to find raiment for these great officers of state. The French have another custom, which is, that when a statesman attains to the dignity of office the Paymaster-General should present him with a sum of 10,000 francs by way of outfit. Great was the surprise of the Paymaster when, having presented this sum to the new French Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was refused. This is, if not an absolute novelty, a great rarity in French official life. People look back to the days of Chateaubriand for a parallel. Yet it is very doubtful if the acceptance of the 10,000 francs should be allowed to imply a reproach. In this country we are not likely to forget the celebrated announcement of Lord Russell's, that he never had a debt till he entered upon office, and that then he could not help himself, but was obliged to incur debt.—*Daily News.*

THE CALCUTTA TRADES DINNER.

SPEECHES BY SIR R. TEMPLE AND SIR W. MANSFIELD.

AT the annual dinner of the Calcutta Trades Association, which came off in the Town Hall at Calcutta on the 31st ultimo, one or two speeches were made which will interest our readers. Mr. F. F. Wyman, president of the association, who occupied the chair, proposed the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. The Legislative Councils of India and Bengal were then proposed by Mr. Zemin.

Sir Richard Temple, in reply to this toast, said—In responding to this toast, let me first of all congratulate you, gentlemen of the Trades Association, on the fact of your excellent Master, Mr. Wyman, having taken his seat in the Legislative Council of Bengal, being the fourth gentleman thus selected from among the members of the association, and following in the steps of Messrs. Jennings, Alcock, and Knight, all past Masters. We all wish that Mr. Wyman may have a good career of legislative usefulness, and that this association may ever continue to furnish, from time to time, representatives to the legislature in this country. Gentlemen, at your last anniversary, when responding to this toast, I endeavoured to vindicate the Councils against the oft-repeated charge of over-legislation, and I showed that on the average there were only fifty-five Acts passed in a year. Well, during the year that has since passed, 1869, there have been only forty-five Acts passed, of which twenty-six pertain to the imperial legislature of India, eight to the local legislature of Bengal, five to that of Madras, and six to that of Bombay. Also, a similar number of bills are still pending under consideration before the legislature in the current year, 1870. But although the quantity of the work has been even less than the average, yet the quality will be found to be very valuable. For in respect to substantive law, we have gone through the Indian Contract Law, which forms a fitting sequel to the Indian Succession Law; and we have in hand a bill relating to testamentary dispositions among the most numerous sections of the population of India. In regard to general administration, we have passed the law relating to European Vagrancy,—a matter which nearly concerns our national honour; the law for regulating quarantine, a point affecting the sanitation of the ports in which you, gentlemen, are so much interested; the law for the management of the Volunteer Corps, with which the gentlemen of this association are so honorably connected. A bill has also been introduced for the prevention of Infanticide in Northern India,—a bill which will add another page to the bright annals of English philanthropy in the East! In what may be termed the Judicial Department, there have been passed the Act for the amending or supplementing the Criminal Procedure in at least a hundred points; and the Indian Divorce Act. In the territorial branch there has been the Act for giving legal effect to the arrangements made by Lord Canning in favour of the landed aristocracy of Oude, and for regulating the disposition of, and the succession to, those very important estates. There is also the bill for bringing under due management those feudal estates which have become encumbered and embarrassed. These measures, following the Oude Rent Act, which settled the relations between landlord and tenant, show that the policy has been to reconcile political considerations with material progress. Turning to the fiscal department I approach more delicate ground, for there is the Income-Tax Act. Now, gentlemen, whatever may be your opinion of the policy of that measure, or of the rate per centum of the duty, you will probably admit that the Act has been drawn up in a clear and business-like manner, as a piece of legislation. Then there has been the new Stamp Act, than which there is probably no law that touches a greater variety and number of transactions, or comes more directly home to the business of every-day life. Speaking as I now do in the presence of so many lawyers, I would ask whether that Act is not fully worthy of our statute book in respect to the lucidity of its arrangement and the elaboration of its schedule. There is also the Act to legalize the manufacture of alimentary salt in Upper India with a view to cheapening that article for the labouring classes. Lastly, something has been done during the year for the codification or consolidation of our laws. There is the act for amending the Articles of War, which repealed and re-enacted with improvements several previous laws relating to the armies of India. There is also the Bombay Courts' Act, which embodies in a complete form some fourteen old laws regulating the constitution of the Courts of Justice in the interior of that Presidency. So much for the legislative work of the year as affecting all India. I am glad to find that Mr. Eden is to respond on behalf of the Council of Bengal. For although the work of that Council is local, still its attention has been, during the year, given to such important topics as the constitution of the Police force, the Canal Water-rates in Orissa, the Calcutta Port funds, and the improvement of the rent law. Gentlemen, I rejoiced to hear that the proposer of this toast mentioned the names of men more nearly connected with the legislative department who, had they been here, would have been better qualified for making the response, which I am endeavouring to make, namely, Mr. Fitzjames Stephen and Mr. Whitley Stokes; and also our late colleague Mr. Maine, whose eloquent voice is still, as it were, ringing in our ears, and whose comprehensive dissertations are still fresh in our memories. These eminent persons are indeed able to sustain the repute of their department, and to fill the chair once filled by Macaulay, by Hay Cameron, by Drinkwater Bethune, by Barnes Peacock, and by William Ritchie. Gentlemen, before sitting down I must needs acknowledge the allusion made to the finances of India by the proposer of the toast, and the kind manner in which the mention of my name has just been received by you, at such a time as this, when I am necessarily beset by so many cares and anxieties. On the occasion of your last anniversary I acknowledged the support which my department had always received from the European community of Calcutta, in all measures of just and necessary taxation. I little thought then that I should so soon have to trespass further on the forbearance of the tax-paying public. But within the year the necessity was proved to have arisen, and again the same generous support has been accorded. I am sure that so long as the public are convinced by proof that the exigency continues the same co-operation will also continue to be afforded. I feel indeed that much of disappointment has followed after the high hopes to which I gave expression this time last year, but still, despite all the misfortunes of our foreign trade, my confidence in the strength of our domestic resources, and in the vigour and vitality of our finances is unshaken. And although the record of the financial year about to close will be one not of successes, but of reverses, yet it will be a record of defects strictly remedied, and of difficulties steadily confronted.

Mr. Ashley Eden replied on behalf of the Bengal Council. Next there was the toast of the clergy, proposed by Mr. James Bowerman and responded to by the Bishop of Calcutta; the British Navy, by Mr. J. B. Knight, and acknowledged by Commander Adeane of the Galatea; and the Army and Volunteers, also proposed by Mr. Knight.

Sir William Mansfield said,—Mr. Master, Warden, and Gentlemen,—Rising to respond to the toast of the Army and the Volunteers, I feel that I stand in a very different position from that occupied by the speakers who have preceded me. For, gentlemen, these speakers might be said to represent professions or interests on account of which they speak, but I speak as the Commander-in-Chief of India, and may be thought to speak egotistically. Because I am called upon to respond on account of that body for the efficiency of which I am responsible both to the public, to you, and to the Crown. (Applause). Gentlemen, I gladly listened to the words of the proposer of the toast when he bore his testimony to the good order, to the discipline, and to the comfort of the British army of this country at the present time. (Hear, hear). I am happy to say, and in this it is not the opinion of a private individual but one who speaks as the general officer of the British regiments in India, that in those words of his there was no exaggeration. (Hear, hear). I believe that, owing to the liberality of the Government and to the valuable support of Generals and Regimental Officers, that my successor will find a machine maintained to the utmost state of perfection. (Applause). There may be some shortcomings in armament or equipment, but there are questions involved in this which are not yet settled, and which require great consideration. In the present state of our finances also, there are questions not to be unduly hurried to a decision. I tell you that this army is in the highest state of discipline and organization. But I will tell you something more. The officers of this army do something more than maintain order and discipline in the ranks. The officers of the army now lead the van of civilization in the country. (Hear, hear.) It is well known that the Government select from among their officers men to fill high positions in the administration of the country. I say it is to the ranks of the army that the Government invariably comes for its best men. (Hear, hear.) I have listened with great pleasure to the remarks on the state of feeling amongst the English community of this city. But what is the state of feeling out of the Presidency Town? I think it is also in favour of the army and the administration of the army. (Hear, hear.) Wherever I go, wherever my duties take me, whether it be to a large or small place, the feeling of chivalry and duty to the country, and the desire to do that duty in a proper spirit as soldiers of the country animate them (hear, hear), and in the army I include the volunteers. (Cheers.) There is no institution in modern times which can be compared with the volunteers. Now it is hardly possible to exaggerate the value and support which this country derives from that institution. Called into existence at a time of necessity, trouble, and consternation it has fulfilled its mission, and has done credit to the support which I am sure both the Government and the public have accorded it. We all know that at one time this force in Calcutta had been disbanded, but it has been formed again under the able command of Colonel Walton, and we all saw the manner in which they turned out to welcome to the shores of India the Duke of Edinburgh. Gentlemen, I thank you very heartily for the manner in which you have received my name. It is now nearly thirteen years since I came out to the country, and it was proposed that I should prolong my stay in it, but the time has arrived that I should seek repose in my native country, but I am happy to say that I have so great a soldier as Lord Napier of Magdala to succeed me (applause.) I return you thanks for the honour you have done me in coupling my name with the toast.

The other toasts were the Bench, the Bar, and the legal profession (by which last solicitors, we presume, were meant) proposed by Mr. Alcock and replied to by Mr. Justice Norman, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Judge; the Civil Service, by Mr. James Wilson, Mr. A. Mackenzie replying; the Uncovenanted, by Mr. Bowerman, and acknowledged by Mr. Kellner; the Press, by the Chairman, Mr. J. O'B. Saunders of the *Englishman* responding; the Commercial interests of India and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, by Mr. R. Allardice, Mr. Bullen Smith replying; the Guests, which Mr. Hogg acknowledged; the Calcutta Trades Association, proposed by Sir W. Mansfield; and the ladies (left to the last, poor dears!) in whose honour Mr. E. A. Gillon strung together a few poetical quotations.

THE DEFICIT.

THE financial accounts for November last, though in some respects more gloomy than the estimate, give us some hope that the deficit of the year will fall below a million sterling. It is not now expected that the deficiency will exceed £850,000, while the cash balances for December were 1½ millions sterling higher than they have been since 1865, when Sir C. Trevelyan was allowed to imperil the solvency of the country by paying off debt only to borrow again at a higher rate. This slightly more favourable prospect is due to little temporary windfalls and to an improvement in the revenue from Malwa opium. The sum of £150,000, assigned for Prince Azim Jah's debts, will not be spent this year, and the balances of the Police Superannuation Fund are larger than they were expected to be.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 3.

INDIAN ITEMS.

BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN delivered a farewell lecture on "England and India" in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on the 2nd instant.

THE *Pioneer* believes that Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Hire, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Sirhind Division, intends to go home next month on furlough.

MR. FLEETWOOD WILLIAMS, C.S.I., Commissioner of Meerut, is to be allowed to retain his appointment for yet another year. Mr. Williams is highly favoured.—*Pioneer.*

THE native writers in the Bank of Bengal, who had been kept in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the late robbery of Rs. 10,000 worth of notes, have been since released on bail.

WE hear that Dr. Barclay, at present Acting Secretary to the Inspector General Indian Medical Department, will succeed Dr. Balfour as Deputy Inspector General at Secunderabad.—*Madras Mail.*

COLONEL NASSAU LEES will, we believe, pass Allahabad to-night (4th) on his way to Lahore, where the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab desires to consult him on certain educational matters.—*Pioneer.*

AMONG the improvements which the Maharajah of Jeypore is bent on introducing into his capital, is that of lighting the streets with kerosine oil. He proposes also to give the town free municipal government!

THERE is not, we believe, the slightest foundation for the statement of the *Central India Times*, that Mr. John Scarlett Campbell is to be appointed Special Commissioner to watch the working of the new Tenancy Act in the Punjab. It will surprise us very much indeed if any officer whatever is appointed with any such special functions.—*Pioneer.*

IN consequence of the difficulty of providing accommodation for prisoners sentenced to transportation for life, the Bengal High Court has issued a circular to the Sessions Judges, urging upon them the necessity for exercising a sound discrimination in passing sentences of transportation, and of keeping in view that a sentence of imprisonment involves greater suffering, and consequently must be looked upon as more severe, than a sentence of transportation for an equal period. The local Government has in consequence directed that all central jails are to be places to which prisoners sentenced to transportation may be forwarded.—*Englishman*, Feb. 3.

NEITHER Colonel Meade's position nor his emoluments will be improved by the change to Mysore, to which he has submitted as a public duty. Without great brilliancy or striking ability, and with a power of writing always inferior to his force of character, Colonel Meade has for years exercised an irresistible influence over chiefs like Scindia and Holkar for the highest ends. In Mysore Colonel Meade will, for a time, bring a similar influence to bear on the administration, and on the young chiefs as he grows to years of discretion. In Colonel Daly the chiefs of Central India will find a successor whom they already know well, and who, alike in writing and in action, has raised himself to the first rank of political officers.—*Friend of India.*

"TREATIES" of any kind, and especially extradition treaties with our own nobles, are an anachronism in the present day. Yet the last *Gazette of India* publishes the text of such treaties with chiefs like those of Dholepore, Joudhpore and Boondee ratified eighteen months ago. If any arrangements for the extradition of criminals were necessary, the documents in which they are reduced to writing should be termed "engagements." But such documents are both unnecessary and pernicious. They are unnecessary, because the Political Agent, as a matter of fact and right, can always obtain the extradition of any fugitive from the courts of our ordinary districts. Such documents are pernicious, for they are based on a theory of reciprocity which has no basis either in fact or right. Who in a Native State or out of it believes that accused persons will receive the same justice from men whose will is law, even to trampling their enemies to death by the feet of elephants as from English magistrates?—*Friend of India.*

THE Maharajah of Kashmere, amenable to opinion, is no longer unwilling, we understand, to open up the easiest of all routes, that hitherto so jealously guarded through the Kashmere valley, to through traders between Eastern Turkistan and the Punjab. Already the Government of India has abolished passports in the Maharajah's territories, and there is now no more objection to non officials living there all the year if they will submit to the consequences, than to their residing in any other Native State. Thanks to public opinion even Kashmere is beginning to show signs of enlightenment, and we no longer despair of seeing its people freed from the rod of the oppressor. Although the Peshawur Fair has not been very successful, the Ameer of Afghanistan has done his best to make it so, and he well understands that his interest lies in rendering safe and cheap the trade routes between our frontier and the Oxus.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 3.

THE doctrines of the Brahmo Somaj seem, at last, to be gaining ground beyond the educated coteries of the presidency towns. During the past year sixteen "churches" were opened in the Punjab, Bombay, the Deccan and Eastern Bengal. Ten missionaries itinerated throughout Bengal and Northern India and as far to the south as Jubbulpore. But the poverty of the sect precludes wide operations. The income of the Somaj last year was little more than a thousand pounds, and it has an outstanding debt of a fourth of that sum. The Somaj must fall upon some such means as those by which the Mussulman agitators extract pice and produce from the mass of the peasantry. But when will the masses be sufficiently well educated to appreciate the cold, intellectual belief of the Brahmists, with no claims to inspiration, no revelation, no definite pledges of future happiness, nothing to compensate for the sensuous pleasures of idolatry and privileges of caste?—*Friend of India.*

A CLUE to the great Bengal Bank note-robbery has been rather strangely obtained in the Magh mela here. A short time ago a native applied to a mahajun at Bhaugulpore for hoondees to a large amount on Cawnpore and other places up-country, and paid for them with Bengal notes. The mahajun sent these notes to Calcutta, when it was found that they were amongst those lately stolen. Inquiries were of course made; the Bhaugulpore mahajun was applied to, but could give no direct means of identifying the purchaser of his hoondees. He, however, sent his gomastah to Cawnpore &c., to stop payment of the hoondees and arrest the person who might present them for payment. On his way up-country this gomastah, like a good Hindoo, visited our mela, and there oddly enough stumbled against the very man who had bought the hoondees, which still uncashed were found in his possession. The case has been referred to the magistrate of Bhaugulpore for further investigation.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 5.

A CORRESPONDENT declares that, in our late comparision (issue of February 1st) of the expense of carriage of produce from the North-West to Bombay and Calcutta, we over-stated our case in two important particulars. He believes that the distance from Allahabad to Bombay by rail is only 843 miles, whereas we put it at 927 miles; and further, that whereas we estimated the cost of carriage at ⅓ of a pie per maund per mile, it will really average only ¼ pie per maund per mile. He remarks that the fact that we have assumed the higher rate for the longer distance, instead of the lower rate for the shorter distance, must gravely vitiate our conclusion in favour of the comparative cheapness of the Calcutta route. Accepting for the present our correspondent's estimate both of cost and distance as precisely accurate, we must of course confess that it diminishes considerably the superiority of Calcutta. The difference in distance from Allahabad of Bombay and Calcutta would then be only 278 miles, and the difference in cost only nineteen shillings and seven pence per ton for the whole distance to port. But even thus we ask whether the difference in sea-freight for the voyage to England between to Calcutta and Bombay is ever likely to reach a pound sterling a ton?—*Pioneer.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 7th Feb., 2 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 3rd February, 1-40 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 5-10 P.M.

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BOMBAY.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson is expected to proceed to England by the mail steamer of the 26th instant.

Mails for Zanzibar, per buglow Fazle Rahiman, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 9 a.m.

Mails for Mozambique, per buglow Gunga Futlkhan, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 9 a.m.

Mr. W. Wedderburn, of the Bombay Civil Service, assumed charge of his acting appointment as Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments, on Saturday last.

The *Rast Goftar* states that the Esplanade Fee Fund Committee has placed at the disposal of the Municipal Commissioner the large sum of Rs. 10,000 out of the fund, for the purpose of aiding in making preparations to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

The Insolvency of Nowrojee Rustomjee Mottabhoy.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Gibbs gave decision in the petition of this insolvent, finding that the opposition had failed and therefore discharging the insolvent, but not allowing him costs. Our report of his lordship's elaborate judgment is held over.

Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee Cabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, will deliver a lecture in Gujarathee, in connection with the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, on Wednesday afternoon next, at half-past 5 o'clock, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecture is to be open to the public. Mr. V. J. Sunkersett is to preside on the occasion.

The head quarters of the army will be removed to Poona from the 14th instant, and thence after a stay of about a fortnight to Mahableshwur. The following personal and general staff will accompany His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—the Military Secretary, the Aide-de-Camp, the Adjutant General of the Army, the Judge Advocate General of the Army, and the Quarter Master General of the Army.

The Nawab of Joonaghur.—It is stated that His Highness the Nawab of Joonaghur has placed at the disposal of the local Government the munificent sum of Rs. 100,000 (one lakh), with the object of erecting works of public utility in the province of Kattyawar, in memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. It is believed that up to this time the Nawab has expended about seven lakhs of rupees on public works, and that he spends fifteen thousand rupees annually for the same object.

Suicide.—A Coroner's inquest was held at Gowalla Tank road, on Saturday evening last, concerning the death of Hormusjee Eduljee, about nineteen years of age. Deceased had been suffering from consumption. He got up about six o'clock on Saturday morning and was sitting in his bed for some minutes, during which he was alone in his room. The person with whom he lived at Gowalla Tank road, on entering his room shortly afterwards, saw that he had cut his throat and that a razor was lying on the floor by the side of his bed, covered with blood. Dr. Andrade dressed the wound, and in about three hours the deceased recovered his power of speech, when he confessed that he had cut his own throat, because he was tired of life. He died the same evening. The jury found that the deceased had committed suicide by cutting his throat whilst in a state of temporary insanity.

A private telegram was received yesterday from London, stating that Mr. Chauntrell-Faithfull, of Bombay, has been appointed Government Solicitor in Calcutta.—*Calcutta Examiner*, Feb. 3.

The Government of India is said to have sanctioned an increase of Rs. 1,000 (?) per mensem to the Collector of Customs at Kurrachee, exclusive of the allowance of Rs. 100 a month granted to him as Harbour Magistrate and Shipping Master of the Port.—*Indian Daily News*, Feb. 4.

The Poona Criminal Sessions open to-day under the presidency of R. White, Esq., Civil Service, Judge of Poona, barrister-at-law. The calendar of prisoners is not an unusually heavy one; but it contains some of the most serious offences under the Indian Penal Code.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 7.

We believe that we can now state definitively that H. M.'s 95th regiment is not to leave India this year: H. M.'s 59th regiment not to move from Poona: H. M.'s 83rd regiment not to sail for India. We are not in a position to state as definitively what is to be done with H. M.'s 49th regiment, but we understand that it will be moved from its present station. H. M.'s 95th regiment will probably be the only one of these that will not cordially acquiesce in the arrangements.—*Ibid.*

THE BRITISH INDIA TELEGRAPH CABLE.

A beginning was yesterday made in the laying o the telegraph cable between Bombay and Suez, the shore end, from about two and a half miles beyond Malabar Point to the shore in Back Bay, having been successfully laid from the s. s. Chiltern, which returned into harbour about nine o'clock in the evening.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Fleur-de-Lis, Captain Thomson, sailed from Liverpool on the 28th October 1869, and arrived at this port on the 6th instant. On her passage she spoke the following ships:—Nov. 23, ship Bulwark, from North Shields for Bombay, in lat. 8.43 S., long. 30.34 W., thirty-seven days out. Nov. 29, barque Corila, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 30.15 S., long. 28.22 W., sixty days out. Dec. 3, ship British Flag, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 27.31 S., long. 23.27 W., forty-three days out. Dec. 6, ship Mary Stenhouse, from Liverpool for Calcutta, in lat. 30.05 S., long. 19 W., forty-seven days out. Dec. 11, Russian barque Wellamo, from Hull for Chittagong, in lat. 36.39 S., long. 5.53 W., sixty-three days out. Dec. 28, ship Eriminta, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 36.52 S., long 68.40 E., eighty-five days out.

The Thunderbolt, Capt. Goldsworthy, from London, reports having spoken the following vessels:—Oct. 14, ship T. E. Lemon, from Liverpool for Bombay, in lat. 44.30 N., long. 15.15 W., ten days out. Oct. 27, ship Cavalier, from Shields for Bombay, in lat. 14.15 N., long 26 W., forty-five days out. Nov. 27, ship Tiverton, from Newcastle for Bombay, in lat. 26 06 S., long. 26 W., fifty days out. Jan. 9, ship Connemara, from Bombay to Akyab, in lat. 2.55 N., long. 85.23 E., eighteen days out. Jan. 21, ship Elizabeth, from Bombay, in lat. 6.50 N., long. 79.32 E., twelve days out. Jan. 22, Dutch ship Lommergin, from Glasgow for Bombay, in lat 7.21 N., long. 78.47E., one hundred and twenty days out. Jan. 29, ship Beth Shan, from Kurrachee for Calcutta, six days out. Feb. 2, barque Excelsior, from London for Kurrachee.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

The members of this association held a meeting on January 11 at the Westminster Palace Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. Eastwick, M.P., when Dr. A. Graham read a paper on "The Industrial Settlement of Europeans in the Hilly Climates of India." The object of the lecture was to point out the eligibility of India as a field of emigration. Commencing by speaking of the difficulties arising from want of precise knowledge, prejudice, and other causes, he combatted the notion that we had no right to found European settlements, and gave a somewhat detailed history of India through the three periods of conquest—the Brahminical or Hindoo, the Mahommedan, and lastly the British—contending that the same right of conquest belonged to its present as to its past conquerors, and that British rule was the most compatible with the happiness of the Hill tribes, who apparently were the only aborigines, and among whom he proposed that we should found industrial settlements of Europeans. He mentioned Chingwallah and several other localities in the north-western and northern hills as peculiarly suitable, from their climate, agricultural capabilities, animal and mineral resources, and accessibility, for Europeans, whose presence and example would complete the civilization of the natives, who were already becoming contented with British rule, and exchanging their predatory for industrial habits. He hinted that if British artizans were not encouraged to form settlements in those localities the facilities afforded by the Suez Canal might induce German and other foreigners to do so, to the prejudice of British interests.—*Daily News.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—7th February.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Theft.—A Mahomedan was ordered to receive eight stripes for stealing a rupee from the pocket of a Portuguese in the Crawford Markets.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Thefts.—Nizam Jamal was sentenced to receive six stripes for stealing eight rupees from the pocket of Narron Ramjee.—A European was convicted of stealing a brass pot belonging to Pachoo Puddoo, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Railway Offence.—Mussook Girdur was fined Rs. 10 for giving a false description of goods taken by him to the Boree Bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, and intended for conveyance by rail.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 7th, 6-55 a.m.—English Mail Steamer from Suez signalled.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Violette, Captain Alexander Wilson, arrived on the 6th instant from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar.

The ship Kennington, Captain Colquhoun, arrived on the 6th instant from Newcastle with a cargo of coal. She spoke the ship Marathon from Liverpool to Bombay.

The s. s. Martaban, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers—Ensign Lane, Dr. and Mrs. O'Farrell, Miss Hammond, Mr. Jefferies, and fifty-four deck passengers.

The s. s. M. S. Elphinstone, Captain Dupuy, arrived on the 6th instant from Panjim, Goa, with the following passengers—Dr. and Mrs. O'Farrell, 106th Regiment, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Hearn, Miss Hearn, one hundred and fifty-seven deck passengers, and eight children.

THE MURDER OF A GIRL FOR HER ORNAMENTS.

The enquiry into the circumstances fo the murder of Fatima, a Mahomedan girl a year and a half old, on Thursday night last, was resumed yesterday before Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, and a jury. Ibrahim Mirza Cazee, the supposed murderer, was in attendance.

The girl's father was re-called, and corrected the evidence he had before given, in one or two unportant respects. It appeared from further evidence that Ibrahim went to the house of a friend at 11 o'clock on the night when the girl was murdered, and asked to be allowed to sleep there, which he was permitted to do. He had stains of blood on his dress. He remained in the house all next day, and in the evening asked Fatma Bee, in whose house he was, to take some silver ornaments (which turned out to be the deceased's) to pawn, which she refused to do. After throwing into the gully the clothes stained with blood, he went away, saying he was going on board ship. On the following morning Ibrahim was found on the forecastle of the s. s. Behar, which was to sail that afternoon for Aden and Suez, and where he had no business to be.

Verdict—"The deceased Fatima was murdered by one Shaik Ibrahim, who therefore, in the opinion of the jury, is guilty of the crime of culpable homicide amounting to murder."

FRIGHTFUL DEATH OF A EUROPEAN FIREMAN.

A European fireman engaged on the G. I. P. Railway met with a very sad death whilst at his work on Sunday last. His name was William Gough, and the particulars of his death will be learn from the following deposition by Charles H. Brown, the driver who was on the engine with the deceased, as stated before a coroner's jury, presided over by Dr. Hewlett, in Berkeley Place yesterday:—

I have looked at the body of the deceased, who was a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company. He was about twenty-one years of age. I last saw him alive and well at 6-35 a.m. yesterday (Sunday) morning at Kurdee, a station 66½ miles from Bombay on the Kussara line. At this time I was on an engine with the deceased, and my engine was taking a train to Kussara. Just after passing the station at Kurdee, as we were going about seven miles an hour, I asked the deceased to take the oil can and go and oil the cylinders. In order to do this the deceased had to pass outside the frame of the engine and to go on to the buffer plank in front of the smoke box. The deceased took the oil can and went outside the engine for the above purpose. I was stooping and engaged in setting right the regulator, when I heard the native fireman raise an alarm. I looked up but did not see anything and proceeded to stop the engine. The native fireman, who said he had been standing by the side of the smoke box in front of the engine, came to me and said the deceased had fallen off the engine. I stopped the engine, got down, and found that about thirty-two out of thirty-seven waggons had passed over the deceased, who was lying between the rails. I got the body out: he was dead. The top of the skull had been cut off, and the brains were lying outside the rail. The deceased was quite sober at the time. There is a hand rail outside the engine. It is a usual routine duty for men on the engine to go outside and oil the parts requiring it, when an engine is in motion. The body was brought into Bombay at 8 o'clock yesterday evening.

The native fireman corroborated the above evidence, and the jury found that the death was accidental.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY.

Yesterday a meeting of the shareholders in this company was held, to receive the accounts of the liquidation up to the 30th November 1869. Mr. J. Ranken, one of the liquidators, presided.

The Chairman in opening the business said that on the 17th January a notice was published convening a meeting of the shareholders for the 27th of that month for the purpose of receiving the accounts of the liquidators made up to the 30th November 1869. No quorum could be got together on the 27th ultimo, and the liquidators were therefore obliged to call another meeting for that day. The shareholders had been called now merely together for the purpose of passing the accounts, which had already been circulated among them, and all that the liquidators could do was to answer any questions that might be put to them.

Mr. Maxwell proposed, and Mr. Motiram Bhugoobhoy seconded, the adoption of the liquidators' accounts made up to the 30th November last.

The Chairman said, in reply to Mr. Motiram, that negotiations with Government respecting the company's property were in this position. The Bombay Government had referred the matter to the Supreme Government and had not yet received a reply to their letter from Calcutta, but the liquidators fully anticipated that upon the receipt of that reply the arrangements would be brought to a conclusion between the Bombay Government and the company. Upon that the liquidators would be in a position to do that which at present they felt some hesitation about, namely, entertain offers for the disposal of the Colaba portion of the property.

Mr. Chubildass Purmanundass asked whether the liquidators had received any offers for the purchase of the Colaba property?

The Chairman replied that they had received no offers for the purchase of the Colaba portion alone. In July last, there was a proposition for the purchase of the whole of the company's property, but that fell through.

Mr. Chubildass remarked that it appeared from what had been stated in the papers that Government had directed the Collector of Bombay to value the Malabar Hill and Chowpatty property; and that the Collector had valued it at Rs. 11,54,000. He asked whether the liquidators had heard that as a fact?

The Chairman replied that they had not, and had not thought it their duty to enquire whether it was true.

Mr. Chubildass regretted that although the liquidators appeared desirous to do their best, the shareholders seemed to take very little interest in the matter, as shown by the small attendance at the meeting. He suggested that as soon as the liquidators knew the result of the reference to the Calcutta Government, another meeting should be called, at which the shareholders could decide upon what should be done—whether a new company should be formed, or what. The liquidators had tried to do their utmost and the shareholders should be much obliged to them. No doubt, whatever might be determined on, whether that there should be a new company or that the assets should be distributed, the liquidators would continue to show the same diligence.

The Chairman said they would give heed to what Mr. Chubildas had said. In the meantime he would ask those in favour of the motion to hold up their hands.

The motion for the adoption of the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. M. R. De Quadros proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair, and to the liquidators for the way in which they had conducted the liquidation; and that was at once agreed to.

This was all the business.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—7th February.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Assault.—A Mahomedan was sent to jail for a fortnight for assault.

An old Offender.—Amman Oomur, a damaged character, was sent to prison for a month for being found loitering in a public place, without a satisfactory excuse, at a late hour.

Thefts.—Cannoo Trimbuck was convicted of stealing two silver rings belonging to Balla Gungaram, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a week.—Govind Ramjee, was charged with stealing a silver waist chain, and was sentenced on conviction to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS CASE.

AN APPLICATION REGARDING BARRON'S CASH BALANCE.

After the jury had been called in the Criminal Sessions before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday morning and before any prisoners had been arraigned,

Dr. Barton said he had to make an application on an affidavit that His Lordship would direct the New Bank of Bombay to deliver up to Barron's solicitors, Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, the whole, or such part as His Lordship might think proper, of the balance now standing in his name in that bank, the prisoner being unconvicted and therefore supposed to be an innocent man.

The Judge—Does anybody appear to oppose this application?

The Advocate General—We have had a notice of this application, though I know not why. No stoppage has been put on the payment of this money by the prosecution, and we have received a letter from the Bank of Bombay to say that the bank will in the ordinary course of business honour Barron's cheques.

The Judge—Do you want all the money, Dr. Barton?

Dr. Barton—I have been considering this. It has been held that previous to conviction the accused may hold the money.

The Judge—I have frequently seen such an order made on Sessions in England.

Dr. Barton—Then I ask your Lordship to make such an order as you may deem necessary.

The Judge—What amount is standing to his credit in the Bank of Bombay?

Dr. Barton then read the following affidavit made by Barron:—

"I, John Barron, now a prisoner in the County Jail of Bombay, make oath and say as follows:

"1. That the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, holds to my credit the sum of Rs. 6,259-15-6, being the balance standing to the credit of my account with the bank; and that it has declined to comply with my directions in respect of said account, or to honour my drafts against the same in consequence, as I have been informed, of an order rom the committing magistrate.

"2nd. That I have no funds to enable me to make to my solicitors the necessary advances for my defence, save those detained by the said bank and the Kurrachee branch of the Agra Bank."

The learned counsel added that he had just had put into his hands a letter which put an end to the matter. It was from Mr. Fraser, of the Bank of Bombay, dated 5th February, and stated that as the order of the committing magistrate (Mr. Bolton) had not been renewed the Bank of Bombay was ready to honour Barron's cheques.

The Judge—Well, there are three charges against Barron, and the case will take several days probably.

Dr. Barton—I don't think we want any order now, my Lord.

The Judge—If you think it is necessary I shall make an order.

Dr. Barton replied that he thought no order was required after the letter from the Bank of Bombay; and accordingly withdrew the motion.

A DEFENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The statements made by the Advocate General in the Insolvent Court in his defence of Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, reported in your issue of 3rd inst., concerning my father's business connection with that gentleman, are so unwarrantable and injurious, that I must beg you will kindly insert the following remarks thereon. Mr. Scoble himself must, I think, on reflection, see the injustice of the remarks made by him in the absence of my father and upon the purely *ex parte* statements of the insolvent.

To show how untrustworthy those statements are, I may mention that the claim made by Mr. Nowrojee upon the late firm of A. C. Brice & Co. is a mere record of the debit side of the account, no credit whatever being given them for the numerous payments on the other side.

The debit side of the account is stated at 4½ lakhs, but no notice whatever was taken of the fact that against this amount there were payments on the other side to the extent of 3½ lakhs! The loss really sustained by Mr. Nowrojee in my father's estate was Rs. 1,12,000, and it is for this is amount that the Official Assignee has received a dividend. It was most unjust therefore of Mr. Scoble to attribute the ruin brought upon Mr. Nowrojee by transactions in shares, to his connection as broker with the firm of A. C. Brice & Co. Mr. Nowrojee's losses by that firm were comparatively trifling as I have shown, and I do not think that Mr. Nowrojee himself would endorse Mr. Scoble's statements that he was ruined by his connection with my father. At all events, I was witness personally to my father's earnest efforts to extricate him from his difficulties, rewarded, as Mr. Scoble thinks improperly, by a payment of Rs. 5,000; and now to throw upon him in his absence the blame of this gentlemen's failure is most unjust. I mention, lastly, that my father went home on emergent business so far back as 31st August last, and that I have been expecting him back by every mail for the last six weeks; his detention being occasioned by some legal business in London.

In the earnestness of advocacy for their clients, counsel too often forget the irremediable injustice of which they may be guilty towards others by adopting statements which after all are only *ex-parte*, and suggesting inferences which may be as baseless as they are injurious.—I am, &c.,

A. C. BRICE.

AN UNSAVOURY SUBJECT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have had much occasion during the course of a long and eventful life to ponder calmly and at my leisure upon the powers of Guv'ment and the duties of the Police; and you may be disposed to allow me a corner in your well-filled journal, to explain in the first place my opinions, (for the enlightenment of those whose experience has been more limited than my own), as to who and what is the Guv'ment; and secondly, to point out at least one duty of the Guv'ment and of the Police, which the Guv'ment, according to my view of the case, incurs a grave responsibility in neglecting to discharge.

To begin with, the Gov'ment consists of, well the Government of Bombay consists of, three members—Mr. Arthur Crawford, Mr. Frank Souter, and Mr. Connon. I believe that Guv'ment House is situated at Byculla, and that a very good gentleman, Major Raitt, is the house-keeper—that's all I know about the Guv'ment, and I have found that knowledge amply sufficient for my requirements, as I hope it may suffice for the guidance of others who may be in doubt.

Now as to this duty I want to see discharged, it relates to an unsavoury matter, to matter which is the base of a not unimportant article in the domestic economy of various races on the face of this planet, known in polite language (if French is a polite language, of which I have my doubts,) as "bois de vache," or in plain English, cowdung. As far as I can judge, this article, precious as it is all over the world, and much in request for many purposes, from manuring potatoes to beplastering the human cuticle, is ten-fold more valuable in Bombay than elsewhere, if one may judge of the great risk and hazard that is daily undergone by a large number of the inhabitants of the island to secure this much-prized substance.

I have read in books a good deal about the manners and customs of strange and savage countries of Africa, Ireland, the Fiji Islands, and Nova Zembla. I have never been to any of these places, and I hope I may never be driven to visit them, but I know how the women of Africa and *other countries* wear scanty garments, and decorate their living heads with hair pulled from the dead heads of their deceased sisters, and how they besmear this hair with the fat and marrow of wild animals and tame oxen, rendering these somewhat unsavoury unguents odoriferous according to their instincts by the addition of bergamot, assafœtida and other perfumes.

I am told that much of the said matter which I am anxious to commend to the special attention of the Guv'ment of Bombay is used in the preparation of a rare and costly cosmetic, much in demand with a large and most intelligent portion of our community; other products of the cow, I understand, are combined skilfully in the manufacture of this choice and delicate ointment; but it is with the collection of the principal ingredient that I am now concerned.

We read of the perils of the samphire collector; the dangers incident to many callings have formed the subjects for much verse, good, bad, and indifferent.

"Lord love ye, how I pities them
Unhappy folks ashore now."

Poets, like other mortals, must I suppose have at some time or other had fathers and mothers, and some of them in due course become themselves parents, although by a wise dispensation of Providence they do not, as a rule, beget baby poets or poetical brats, but just common every-day sort of children like the children of other people. I conclude, however, that their feelings towards the aged and infirm of both sexes and of all races, as well as to the very young and comparatively helpless but nevertheless ubiquitous human progeny black, white or snuffy, must be at least as strong as the feelings of their fellow-mortals, possibly intensified by the nature of their calling, and therefore more finely frenzied than the feelings which flutter under my waistcoat—or vest, as they call it at J. W. W. & Sons' establishment round the corner. Anyhow, feelings or no feelings, poets have never written poetry about the perils of the catcher of cowdung, and Guv'ment have never legislated on the subject. It is a great opportunity. The very old, and some of the very young, who are engaged in this perilous and dangerous calling (the youthful and the middle-aged seek other more congenial vocations) have been taught lessons, the old ones many lessons, the young ones few lessons, but they can be taught, and are capable of learning, and it would be the greatest blessing to all who reside outside the walls of Guv'ment House, if early occasion was taken to teach old and young, that even in the pursuit of luxury and wealth they must not imperil their own lives, and aggravate the tempers of all the horses, to say nothing of the tempers of all the drivers in Bombay, by dashing recklessly to seize the golden prize which their instincts tell them may fall into their lap if they can only defy all risk of self-immolation under the wheels of the many vehicles which imperil the lives and limbs of those who engage in the simple and pleasing labour entailed in the collection of the very valuable natural product to which I need not again specifically allude.

I despise circumlocution, I respect the Guv'ment and all its acts, and what I have wanted to say from the beginning to the end of this *brief* communication is just this.

Don't you think the *collection* of "droppings" in the main thoroughfares between the hours of 6 a. m. and 10 p. m., might be made illegal from the date of the arrival in Bombay of the Royal Duke whose intended visit is causing all our coin to jump about in our pockets and to burn holes in our trousers? that's all. Now you ask Guv'ment, I can't.—Yours, &c.,

EXUL.

BOMBAY CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Fifth Day: Monday, 7th February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The Railway Collision Case.—Robert Heltra Nutty who failed to appear on Saturday to stand his trial in connection with the collision at Bulsar has been apprehended under the Bench warrant. Owing to his illness, however, the trial was postponed till Tuesday and the special jury was released till that morning.

Another Gang of Thieves.—Kircoo Pransing, Luchmon Shulkin, Sooksing Aman, Fuckeera Furigan and Alibhoy Peerbhoy were placed at the bar; the first four charged with having, on the 22nd October, belonged to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft, and also with having, together with Alibhoy, habitually received property which they had reason to believe was stolen.

The first four prisoners pleaded guilty: Allibhoy denied the charge.

Mr. Latham appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Barton was counsel for Alibhoy.

His Lordship asked Mr Latham whether he intended to proceed against the fifth prisoner. He had read the depositions carefully and, though the jury were not bound to follow his advice, he would tell them it was his opinion there was no case against Alibhoy. There might perhaps be suspicion, but the case was very similar to the one heard on Thursday.

Mr. Latham said that with that expression of opinion from the Bench he would not proceed with the case against Alibhoy.

The Judge—You have no objection to that, Dr. Barton?

Dr. Barton—No: that was my opinion all along.

The Judge—But counsel is not always able to form the best opinion of the case against his client.

The first four prisoners were then asked whether they had anything to say, and in reply they admitted the charge but urged that they had already been four months in prison, and one of them added that the subedar had ill-treated him.

The Judge in passing sentence on these four prisoners said—You all confess yourselves guilty of a charge of habitually belonging to a gang of wandering thieves associated together for the purpose of habitually committing theft, and your case is similar to that which was disposed of in this Court a few days ago. You all belong to Bundelcund and come down to Bombay and establish yourselves and then go out and rob right and left. The amount of your depredations was not very extravagant, because it only embraced a bundle containing some silk cloth, a bag, and a brass pot with some cash in it, of the aggregate value of Rs. 206-12. In belonging to these gangs you appear to have followed in the footsteps of your ancestors. When you get out of prison I advise you to go back to your native country and not prey upon your neighbours. The sentence on you, and each of you, is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for one calendar month.

A jury was called and on the advice of the Judge, no evidence being offered, they acquitted Dr. Barton's client.

Theft in a Building.—Raghoo Govind and Seetaram Gunnoo were charged with committing theft, in a house used as a human dwelling, of certain ornaments belonging to one Bajoojee, and with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; the second pleaded not guilty. Evidence was taken at length, His Lordship then summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty against the second prisoner, who was discharged. The first prisoner was sentenced to receive 25 lashes with a cat-o'-nine tails.

Theft.—Nanjee Tejpal was charged with having on or about the 23rd December last committed theft in a building used as a human dwelling of one nose ring, an ear ornament and other articles belonging to Lukhimdas Govindjee, a general merchant. About ten in the morning of that day the prosecutor saw his property safe in his Dewankhana, and went out to a friend's house. On his return in the evening he found three of his boxes had been tampered with and several things lying about the room. The theft was reported to the police and the prisoner was arrested.

The prisoner was found guilty. There was another charge of theft against him, but it was not proceeded with. Prisoner was sentenced to receive fifty lashes.

The Sessions were then adjourned till Tuesday morning.

[As on the previous days of the Sessions a deal of noise prevailed in the Court during the day and His Lordship had several times to demand order. The Sheriff and his Deputy were both present in the morning, but in the afternoon neither was in attendance. The learned Judge at one time called for the Sheriff or the Under Sheriff, and on neither answering, ordered that the Under Sheriff should be sent for. It was stated however that the Under Sheriff had gone away indisposed, and so His Lordship did not enforce his order. Later in the day, however, the noise still continuing, His Lordship said it was impossible to proceed under such a state of matters, that either the Sheriff or Under Sheriff should be in attendance, and that the Sheriff must be called. The Sheriff was accordingly sent for and he remained in Court till the adjournment. In the course of the afternoon Mr. Bailey, Superintendent of Police, brought before His Lordship a barrister's clerk whom he had asked to leave the Court when talking, but who answered by asking why he should obey the order. His Lordship warned the lad that he had no right to talk in the Court and that he might be sent to jail for contempt of Court.]

INSOLVENCY COURT.—7th February.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—

Manuel Francisco Andrado, book-binder; liabilities Rs. 1,052.

Sayee Peerajee, shopkeeper; liabilities Rs. 1,392.

Sudoba Narrayen and Govind Sudoba, carpenters; liabilities Rs 1,433.

Bhiccajee Jairam, dealer in ghee; liabilities Rs. 13,161, and assets, good, Rs. 4,000.

Limbajee Crustnajee and Reroobae, sheep dealers; liabilities Rs. 1,706.

Meya Abdool Cadur, shroff; liabilities Rs. 1,192.

Bhagoo, woman, courtezan; liabilities Rs. 2,006.

Lutib Noor Mahomed, timber dealer; liabilities Rs. 6,000.

Callidass Dessa, goldsmith; liabilities Rs. 1,711.

Heerjee Jewram, grain-dealer; liabilities Rs. 1,421.

Nana Toolseydass and Babajee Toolseydass, contractors; liabilities Rs. 1,125.

IN RE JEEJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE.

This insolvent's debts were put down at Rs. 7,532.

Mr. Ferguson on behalf of the insolvent asked for an adjournment in order that a compromise might be arranged with the creditors.

There was no opposition and the case was adjourned for two months.

IN RE VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDASS.

Mr. Macpherson who appeared for Mr. McCulloch on behalf of this insolvent applied for an interim order for four months to amend the schedule. The business, he explained, had been carried on at Cutch, the estate was large, the books were at Cutch, and the attornies would require time to examine the books before they could prepare a more correct schedule than the rough one already filed.

The application was granted.

IN RE LUKHMIDASS MEGHJEE.

In this matter Mr. Ferguson had made an application on the previous Court day on behalf of Lalljee Moorarjee and Gangjee Moorarjee, of the firm of Bhowan Heerjee, that Lukhmidass Meghjee, lately carrying on business in Bombay and Mangalore under the name of Meghjee Lalljee, should be adjudicated an insolvent. The petition stated that the said insolvent had closed his shop and stopped payment, and that the petitioners were creditors on his estate. The petition was at that time received, and the Clerk of the Court was ordered to give the usual notice.

Mr. Ferguson appeared to-day and stated that there was no appearance and he had to ask that Lukhmidass be adjudicated an insolvent.

The application was granted.

IN RE WALTER ABRAHAM.

Mr. Ferguson renewed the application made last Court day on behalf of this insolvent, who had got his discharge so far back as 16th May 1864, but on that occasion the Court made an order that he should, until further notice, pay Rs. 100 a month to the Official Assignee for the benefit of his creditors. At that time insolvent was in receipt of a salary of Rs. 400 a month at a lithographic press, and in October 1866 his salary was raised to Rs. 500. His debts had been Rs. 8,000, and he had paid Rs. 2,500 to the Official Assignee, and he now came forward and asked the Court to order his discharge from further payments.

The case had stood over from the previous Court day in order that notice should be given the Official Assignee, and

Mr. Macpherson now appeared on behalf of the Official Assignee, but his instructions were, not to oppose a discharge from further payments, but "to oppose a motion for a rule *nisi* for a final certificate."

The case was again adjourned, fresh notice of the terms of motion being given by Mr. Ferguson.

IN RE SOOLAMON ADUM.

This insolvent was a plumber, and his liabilities amounted to Rs. 34,433 and his assets to Rs. 276 good, and Rs. 3,938 bad. Mr. Ferguson appeared for the insolvent, Mr. Marriott for an opposing creditor, and Mr. Carter, solicitor, for himself. A discharge was granted but not with costs.

IN RE ALLIDEENBHOY RUBHIBHOY.

In this case the liabilities were Rs. 8,38,120, and permission was given on an application by the Official Assignee, to publish the necessary notice preparatory to payment of a dividend of 1½ per cent.

The other business was unimportant.

ACCIDENT TO LADY NAPIER OF MADRAS.

We regret to record the occurrence of an accident to Lady Napier which however, we are happy to add, was not so serious as it might have been. As her ladyship, accompanied by the Reverend Mr. Symonds, was driving into town yesterday evening (Feb. 1) to attend the meeting of the Bible Society, the horses suddenly took fright, just as they got outside the gates of Guindy Park, and tore widely down the road, until their mad career was stopped by a tree against which they violently dashed the carriage. The carriage, which was a brougham, was upset, and the occupants were thrown violently forward. Lady Napier fortunately escaped with only a very severe shaking; but Mr. Symonds received an awkward cut on his head. He is now at Guindy, and, we are glad to add, doing well. To complete this tragic tale, we should add that one of the horses broke his leg, and was obliged to be shot at once.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE CAMERONIANS.

About the latter part of December, seventy-four women and one hundred and nine children left Calcutta, accompanied by forty-one men of the Cameronians, to which regiment they belonged, and were despatched by a third-class train *en route* to Benares. They reached Sahibgunge about half-past seven at night, dark, dreary and chilly; and spent the night in the standing camp. It must not be supposed that any comforts exist in these encamping grounds—simply tents with bare cots in them—no bedding, no chairs, no tables. Groups of women, we are told, could be seen struggling along the road with portions of bedding, extra provisions (for a regulation ration is nothing amongst a family), or any little comfort they thought might make the night more endurable. At half-past six the next morning they were on their way once more, only however to undergo a similar ordeal of patience and endurance on arrival at Dinapore. Benares was reached the third evening, and here the hospitality of the 60th Rifles, and the fact that the bedding and heavy baggage were brought into camp, rendered things more tolerable. The five days' detention at Benares, the fifteen days' march and its necessary inconveniences, has already attracted attention. All we ask is, the reason for the slow railway journey, the detention at Benares, and the despatch of such a detachment the longest way, by the least known road, and along the worst line of country. The regiment itself followed shortly. All the tents and camp equipage were packed on trucks at the railway some days before any order was received from the Quartermaster General's Department for their despatch. Accident only prevented the arrival of the men in advance of their tents. Orders are issued that the regiment must proceed by rail to Lucknow. *After its departure* the telegraph i put to work to halt them at Cawnpore, and to march from thence to Fyzabad. But all the necessary carriage is at Lucknow. A delay of some days is necessary, and the camels, &c., are brought from Lucknow to Cawnpore. At last they start, with a "route book" of the "department" as their guide, only to find the length of the marches erroneously described, here and there the encamping ground noted in the "book" abandoned and others substituted, and on many points information deficient or wrong.

We do not blame any one for these things; they may be unavoidable, they may be irreparable; but we certainly think some general investigation could do no injury to the department, if it merely proved that such matters must of necessity be.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 4.

HOUSE PROPERTY IN MILITARY CANTONMENTS.

Of the many legal nuts which the new Judge Advocate-General will have to crack, there will scarcely be one more trying to his teeth, and his patience, than that concerning house property in military cantonments. This question has never been properly legislated for, and is full of complications and anomalies.

In one cantonment a house is built on granted Government land, sufficient to form a demesne; in another, on a spot scarcely sufficient, in the words of the venerable Mrs. Crupp, "to swing a cat on." And as all tenants may not take Mr. Dick's view of the case, this is objectionable; especially when it is found that the rent is regulated by the size and position of the house, with little reference to the area of the surrounding compound. We know of compounds 700 by 400 yards, or about 57 acres, and close beside them others of 50 yards square or about half an acre.

Again, there is no rule regarding amount of rent, worthy of the name. In a cantonment of reduced limits a speculator buys up all the best houses and fixes his own rents; as strangers arrive they must have shelter, and once in occupation they can never claim reduction of rent, without turning out for a month, handing back possession, and going through the farce of the arbitration committee proceeding, which is capable of being easily dodged afterwards by a *temporary* purchase, eviction at eight days' notice, and raising of rent,—and the whole affair gone through *da capo*, with the new owner.

A tenant cannot compel a landlord to effect proper repairs, and if he effects them according to his own judgment and deducts the cost from the rent, he is acting illegally. He has no more tenant-right to recover for improvements than if his name were Paddy Murphy and he lived in Tipperary, nor can he console himself as this latter worthy does by "tumbling" his landlord.

Nor are the tenants entirely the ill-treated ones; house-owners have also their grievances. An officer moving in relief may write forward and secure the promise of a house, upon its being vacated by the present tenant. But the present tenant takes in a friend, who pays half the rent. The officer who arrives in relief finds the friend still in possession; and although the house-owner acknowledges his agreement he cannot expel the person who is in possession; in fact, his own property is not at his own disposal, nor can the military commander assist him, so long as the man in possession belongs to the force, is in a convenient position for his duties, and pays the rent duly. This is no uncommon plan, and is known to staff officers, who often take over each other's houses in this way, without reference to the landlord, on the principle of *le roi ne meurt jamais*. We commend the subject to Mr. Romaine.—*Pioneer.*

A FRENCH MARSHAL ON STREET RIOTS.

The Paris *Temps* quotes from a French journal the following remarks said to have been made by Marshal Canrobert in connection with the late demonstration:—"What do you think of doing in case of a riot?" he was asked. "*Mon Dieu*, the thing is simple enough. I also must have a corpse; without one I don't stir But as soon as one of my men has been demolished—r-r-r-r-ran!" "What do you mean by r-r-r-r-ran?" "Mean, I mean that I will shoot down 40,000 men if necessary, and calm Paris in five minutes." "That's sharp." "No doubt; but you see it's necessary. Dense and compact masses I fear the least. Two regiments with their Chassepots are all I ask for." The *Temps* comments in the following terms upon these remarks:—"A Marshal of France ought not to say that he needs a corpse; that he wishes to see dense masses in front of Chassepots; and that for one man killed he is ready to shoot down forty thousand others. These words, we repeat it, ought to be disavowed, and we hope they will be."

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The St. Petersburgh correspondent of the *Börsen Zeitung* says:—"The attention of Russian merchants is becoming every day more attracted towards Central Asia, where they have no European competition to fear. Though neither the wants nor the productions of the populations in that region are either very numerous or varied, there is still in those countries a good and profitable market for certain kinds of wares. Hitherto goods have been chiefly transported from Russia by caravans through the Kirgis steppes, but in consequence of recent disturbances a new route for merchandize has been sought, and everyone has immediately thought of the Caspian Sea. A Russian settlement has been consequently founded on the eastern coast of Krasnowodki Bay, from which place a new commercial track is to lead to the Sea of Aral, and thence to Turkestan. The communication between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral is to be secured by the erection of forts, and it is also proposed to unite them by means of a railway. The shortest distance between them is 300 versts. It is said that two battalions of infantry and a few divisions of Cossacks have already received orders to protect this road."

'More about the Spirits.—The literature of 'Spiritualism" has received another, but private, addition. Our English correspondent is enabled to lay an account of a new and curious work before our readers, Lord Dunraven having kindly given his permission. We are bound to say that the evidence now adduced leaves the whole controversy precisely where it was before—indeed, there is nothing remarkably new in the testimony of the present witnesses. As for the disappearance of brandy from a glass, it is a very common phenomenon in these parts. Great stress is laid upon the statement that Mr. Home is capable at certain times of sitting in the air. Everybody who has been in India has seen the same thing done by a poor juggler, without apparatus of any kind. Mr. Home darkens the room before he appears sitting on nothing, but the juggler of India walks into your garden and suddenly appears six feet from the ground, sitting cross-legged, with nobody and nothing nearer to him than the grass. How does he do it? We cannot explain, any more than we can explain Mr. Home's achievements. But the Indian only professes to be a juggler, while supernatural powers or agencies are said to be instrumental in enabling Mr. Home to perform miracles.—*New York Times*, Dec. 30.

The Pope, in replying to the congratulations of his army on St. John's-day, made use of some words which have attracted much attention. He said: "I will "tell you something. A certain personage has asked for "a great pardon, giving as an excuse for his faults that he "had yielded to the violence of his Government, which had "insisted on placing him at the head of the bands which "have assailed and despoiled us. For a long time past we "have known this, but we have been rejoiced to receive "from this personage himself the irrefragable proof of it." When the first report of this language reached England it was at first interpreted by many as referring to the King of Italy, although standing in contradiction with all that is known of Victor Emmanuel's demeanour during his recent illness. The *Tablet* of to-day clears up the misconception, and explains that when the Pope mentioned a "certain personage," he was only speaking of the young Duke Cesarini Sforza, who was implicated in the last Garibaldian campaign, and had asked for forgiveness, which had been granted to him.—*Daily News*, Jan. 15.

FRIENDSHIP.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 15.)

Of all classes of human relations friendship is the least cultivated in England. Domestic ties are sacred with us, professional duties are faithfully performed subject to a due percentage of grumbling, a few among us have an idea that they are citizens as well as men, and that citizenship includes certain public responsibilities; but friendship after very early youth is nowhere in the field, and is distanced by every other affection that can be named. We have hallowed it by no religious sentiment, and thrown round it no sacredness of obligation when once undertaken; even our closest friendships are things of chance more than of choice, and come and go with the tide of events like the driftweed of the ocean; for it is by no means certain that the man we call our friend this year will be anything nearer than a mere acquaintance next year. We know nothing of the old classic romanticism which created Orestes and Pylades; and that odd fraternization in use among certain of the Sclavonians to this day, when the sworn "brother" of a man is trusted with his business, his honour, his very wife as a second self, is just as foreign to us—a phase of feeling to which we have no parallel, no false likeness even, in our more prosaic code of manners. On the contrary, mine own familiar friend of modern life is oftenest he who leads us into rotten speculations in which he secures his gain by our loss, who runs off with our daughter and makes love to our wife, and uses against us the knowledge which our very trust has given him. In fact, life is too full of competition for the mutual unselfishness and ready sacrifice of friendship; and we have substituted in its stead that general habit of good-fellowship which we mean when we call a man clubbable *par excellence*, and by this term express our highest idea of his personal qualities. And beside the weakening of the tie by competition on the one hand, and by the communism of club-life good-fellowship on the other, the complicated state of society at the present day makes it very difficult to keep up anything like that intense unity of feeling and action which younger and simpler societies find natural and easy. There are so many things to be thought of and provided for in the day's work; and among these comes the wife, whose likes and dislikes must needs more or less determine her husband's relations with his friends. And we know that very few wives adopt their husband's old friends with cordiality; while some do not even tolerate them at all, and scarcely one suffers them to be as free of the house as they were of the chambers. Hence there is scarcely any hearty friendship, implying unreserved confidence and absolute trust, possible between men of a certain position; and after schoolboy days and quite early manhood the very word itself is used only symbolically, and ceases to be of vital power or substance.

If friendship is hard to maintain between man and man, it is still more so between man and woman; so hard, indeed, that most people hold it to be impossible. Yet many women think it feasible; all wish it; and probably a few have proved it. But these are necessarily so few that they cannot be taken as a class, nor their experience accepted as more than the proof of a rare possibility. Still, there are hundreds of women to whom a man's friendship is their ideal of human affection. They do not want the excitement of flirting, or the peril and consequences of serious love-making; they want only the security and assurance of simple friendship; but an intense friendship—none of your vapid general courtesy and universal charity affairs—a friendship that means devotion and brotherhood in one, and that ensures exclusiveness in its own degree. Not necessarily exclusiveness in all relations, but only in its own; for many of these friend-desiring women will accept quite cheerfully the fact of the wife, who seldom sympathizes with her husband's platonic attachments; but if the wife will suffer them they will permit her, and make the best of such obstruction as she may cause. They are rarely allowed this exercise of their forbearance. Here and there an old family lawyer or doctor, who knows all about their affairs and ailments, and has the whole row of household skeletons off by heart, sticks by them through the changes and chances of their lives; and the world does not talk, for somehow a long professional connexion seems to give a kind of prescriptive right to close personal friendship, and no one thinks any harm of the tie. And sometimes an old lover who has married, and makes a good husband enough, retains so much feeling for the idol of his youth, now probably passing into the fading flower, as to take her affairs in hand, and protect her interests, perhaps at considerable trouble to himself, and have her constantly to his house like his sister—as he tells his wife—calling her by her Christian name, and making her almost one of his own family, with simply the house-door between. This can be done sometimes with good sense, good temper, and steady principle all round. But even these not too excessive manifestations of interest can be shown, as a rule, only to widows or spinsters; not even to separated wives; for when once a woman marries, she loses her male friends more thoroughly than even a man loses his. Even if she is separated, men are shy of befriending her; if she is living with her husband the thing is out of the question. Marriage is understood to include every affection possible to two companions of the opposite sex; the world, at least in England, not having come yet to the recognition of classified loves, and life made up of a mosaic work of attachments. The wife or husband is held to complete the cycle; and if by chance it happens, and it does sometimes happen, that the marriage is one without sympathy or intellectual companionship, the void must be endured in silence, and no attempt made to fill it up by out-of-door friendships. We cannot understand that a man should love his wife and yet have a platonic attachment for another woman. The world would laugh at the assumption of the platonism, which it would take as a convenient mask for something very different; and the wife would not like it, and perhaps would believe in it as little as the world. And what we cannot accept with men we allow still less to women; wherefore, as we said before, a friendship of any closeness whatever is next to impossible with a married woman, unless the friend is young enough to be her son, or the husband is abnormally generous or obtuse. And even with young men, if we are to believe Dumas and others of his school, friendship means only passion in disguise, and the last love of a mature siren is the first love of the youth with whom she began by "motherhood." Of course a woman's best friend should be her brother or her husband, if she has one. Yet if her husband is not sympathetic with her, and if she has no brother, it seems rather hard on her that she may have no male friend to supplement her own deficiencies—no manly judgment to guide her in difficult moments, no care, no guardianship of any kind. But this is one of the many hardships in a mismatched marriage; and the wife whose husband is not her friend must consent to be lonely—infinitely more lonely than she who has no husband at all.

Sometimes we see a bold push made for it, and a woman standing out against the opinion of the world, and fearlessly proclaiming her right to have a valuable friendship and her exercise of that right. The power of maintaining her position certainly lies with her more than with the man, for it is she who determines her lines of relation with men, and the test of her moral sincerity is in her ability to resist encroachments. If a man feels sure that exact limits have been set to his position, he will respect them and not risk the humiliation of a repulse. It is only when women are weak, insincere to themselves, vain, coquettish, or exceptionally passionate, that men are tempted over the line, and the platonism of their friendships falls to the ground as confessed humbug. If women are strong enough to be true to the platonic programme, men will be true to it also; but most women have but very shaky backbones, and the sex as a sex has not learnt yet to say No. Yet, if a man's friendliness is valuable to a woman, so is hers to him. The honest affection and sympathy of a sensible woman are priceless to a man; and he must be a mere clod who cannot appreciate their beauty and use. There are a thousand difficulties and embarrassments in which he needs her advice and help; and no one perhaps is so miserable as the man whose life is wholly without womanly sympathy. Still, one of the most foolish things a woman can do is to proffer her friendship to a man. She might as well make him an offer of her love out of hand, for the effect she will produce on his mind. How sincere soever she may be, she is not believed in; and even men, who are not fops else, take her to mean love when she says friendship, and either accept her on their own terms, which were never meant to be hers, or laugh at her for a futile attempt. The fact is, we rough, hirsute creatures are so little used to intellectual intimacies with women, or to good comradeship with any not belonging to us by blood or marriage, that we do not know what to do with their friendship when offered. And perhaps, all things considered, it is a dangerous gift, save with women of singularly exceptional conditions—the condition counting more than the temperament. For the women who are most capable of friendship are not the cold and phlegmatic, as would seem at first sight, but those who have a life beside the mere life of emotion which is generally the only one the sex possesses; such as artists or literary women—that is, women with a serious occupation and an absorbing pursuit. These women have large neutral tracts of interest where they can meet men on equal terms; consequently all that instinct of flirting and love-making and jealousy and exclusiveness which spoils so many friendships has no place with them, and they have neither time nor interest to spare for the follies of sentimentality. And this is the only real safeguard in the friendships between men and women—this inclusion of something beside and beyond mere emotion; else there is always the danger of platonism lapsing into passion, and friendship flaming out into love unawares. Perhaps the most transparent bit of humbug in this direction is with girls and young wives who assume a sisterly, or in the latter case a maternal, interest in young men, who call them by their names without preface, and say they are "dear boys" with enchanting frankness. You are bound by the laws of politeness to accept their definition; but you have your own thoughts and right of interpretation; and most likely you will take their sisterly affection as you take their mock pearls and false braids, and wonder if any one in the world—the young man himself included—is deceived by the sham.

Women's friendships with each other have long been the occasion for lofty ridicule on the part of the superior creature who dares to doubt their genuineness; and the girl's gushing passion for her school-fellows has passed into a proverb when we wish to speak of rootless love. And certainly women do go through an immense deal of make-believe together; but, like the girl's sisterhood with handsome young ensigns and collegians, it is more a rehearsal of the serious business than anything else, and the mock metal is shown to be mock before it has been worn very long. And yet women's friendships are sometimes very real; and the sweetest affection that many a one has known in her life has been a woman's love. This can be in its perfectness only when both are verging towards middle age, when neither is a wife or mother, and when one has a stronger character than the other, so that they impact better together and bring into their relations the charm of protection on the one side and of reliance on the other. But such friendships are as rare with us as all other kinds, though they are to be found. More of the religion of friendship may be seen abroad than we have been able to cultivate here in England. Somehow we are too exclusive, too material, too reserved and busy and suspicious, and above all too abhorrent of sentimentality, for anything so purely a matter of sentiment as this. We are too jealous of our wives to allow them friendships—not using the word as pleasant acquaintanceship, but in its closer sense—with man or woman; and wives decline to give husbands the liberty which is denied to themselves. Among Roman Catholics the way is prepared for things of this sort by the intervention of the priest, who is always the woman's friend extra to her husband; and the Germans, who cultivate a dreamy sentimentalism in all things, import it into this; but the British temperament and mode of life—the one in its materiality, the other in its claustral domesticity—do not favour either sentimentality or intervention. So we live practically without friendship; whereby at least we make no mistake between this and love when the friend is a pretty woman with soft eyes and a sympathetic voice; or contrariwise, a man whom, were he not her friend, she would have chosen before all others for her lover.

THE "AFFAIRE" BONAPARTE.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 15.)

We shall not, as some of our contemporaries both in London and Paris are doing in the *affaire* Bonaparte, violate the wholesome rule which very properly is enforced in this country, not to prejudge a case, civil or criminal, which is before the legitimate courts of justice. It will be quite enough to state the facts as far as they are available, and to give the narrative subject to all the drawbacks and qualifications which on either side must be allowed for when the parties make an ex parte statement corroborated, from the nature of the case, by no external evidence. Prince Pierre Bonaparte is the son—one of the three sons—of Lucien Bonaparte, and therefore own nephew of the First Napoleon. The other brothers are an elder one, Louis Lucien, and a younger, Antoine; and he is uncle of Cardinal Bonaparte and Prince Charles Napoleon. Pierre Bonaparte has led what may, without much offence, be called a very Bohemian life, formerly in politics, and recently in journalism. Undoubtedly he has exhibited very fire-eating and homicidal propensities, although, when in the Imperial service in Africa, he did not distinguish himself for personal valour in the field. He killed with his own hand a Papal police agent, and he has had the honour of being expelled from the Pope's dominions, and from the Septinsular Republic. He has fought a duel with a journalist, he has been fined for an assault on a representative, and up to the time of the *coup d'état* was connected entirely with the Reds, and the extreme democratic party. He seems to have been, in a word, the bad boy of the Bonaparte family, to have embodied and intensified all the wild temper of a wild face, and of late, though in comparative retirement, he has diversified his passion for the chase in Corsica with carrying on a literary vendetta in the distinguished journalistic circles of that barbarous country. If not quite mad, he has done many mad things. Prince Pierre Bonaparte has made use of a Corsican paper *L'Avenir de Corse*, to meet the attacks made on the memory of Napoleon I. by M. Tomassi, proprietor and editor of the *Revanche*. Undoubtedly Prince Pierre is master of a very vigorous style, which might not unreasonably be described as coarse blackguardism. We are scarcely judges of the amenities of French, still less of the politeness of Corsican, newspaper writing, and can scarcely understand the jargon and *patois* in which Corsican journals are written; but the specimen of M. Pierre Bonaparte's command of foul language is interesting. He suggests that the best way of dealing with the writers in the *Revanche* would be to manure the fields of Corsica with their bowels—a picturesque expression which seems to have been borrowed from the famous Jacobin aspiration, that the last of kings might be hanged in the same portion of the animal economy of the last of priests. That a duel was arranged, or was about to be arranged, between M. Tomassi and M. Pierre Bonaparte, is not much to be wondered at; and, had the matter not passed out of the home of the vendetta, we do not know that the world would have had much cause to regret if the end of the Kilkenny cats had attended this pair of literary assassins.

But it seems that Democratic journalism in France is a sworn brotherhood. Fraternal ties are strong, as in Thuggism, so in Bohemian newspaper writers. M. Paschal Grousset represents, we don't know how, the Corsican *Revanche* in Paris. M. Grousset is editor of M. Rochefort's treasonable journal the *Marseillaise*; and one would have thought that in his own loathsome columns he had quite sufficient opportunities to slake his noble thirst for invective, personality, indecency, and sedition. But M. Grousset in Paris made common cause with the *Revanche* in Corsica, and adopted M. Tomassi's quarrel, and consequently, in the noble spirit of brotherhood, sent his friends, M. de Fonvielle and M. Victor Noir—whose real name is Solomon, and whose more respectable avocation before he took to penny-a-lining and was promoted to the dignity of bully in ordinary to the *Marseillaise*, was that of a linendraper's shopman—to demand explanations from the Prince for his abusive letter, which touched M. Grousset, not privately, but *comme collaborateur de la Revanche*. It is stated that the staff of the *Marseillaise* agreed to send three separate challenges—one in the name of the great Rochefort himself, and introduced by MM. Arnould and Millière; one from M. Lavigne, to be presented by MM. Flourens and Bazire; and the third, which we have already mentioned, from M. Grousset, and tendered by MM. Fonvielle and Noir. The last deputation got the start, and waited on M. Bonaparte on Monday last.

In the meantime the Corsican temper had not been asleep, and on the previous day M. Pierre Bonaparte had forwarded a challenge to M. Rochefort, couched in the sort of language we should expect, and demanding satisfaction, not in connexion which the *Revanche* and Corsican matters, but for certain libels on the Bonaparte family—women and children—which had appeared in the *Marseillaise*, and which M. Bonaparte attributed to M. Rochefort's cads (*manœuvres*), but for which he held M. Rochefort personally responsible. The situation then on the morning of the 10th was this:—M. Bonaparte remained at home waiting for the reply of M. Rochefort to his challenge, which was actually on its way to Auteuil, in the persons of MM. Arnould and Millière, but this embassy was anticipated by the appearance of MM. Noir and Fonvielle as bearers of M. Grousset's cartel. This unexpected embassy seems to have taken M. Bonaparte by surprise; expecting an acceptance of his challenge from M. Rochefort, he was confronted by a counter challenge from M. Grousset. M. Bonaparte, according to M. Fonvielle, the survivor of the tragedy, seems to have met the difficulty not improperly. I—says Fonvielle—handed M. Bonaparte M. Grousset's letter. He read it, and crumpled it up, and said:—"J'ai provoqué M. Rochefort, parcequ'il est le porte-drapeau de la crapule. Quant à M. Grousset je n'ai rien à lui répondre. Est-ce que vous êtes solidaires de ces charognes?" After a little more altercation, according to Fonvielle, M. Bonaparte slapped M. Noir's face, and at the same moment drew a ten-chambered revolver and shot him dead. After having disposed of Noir, he took two ineffectual shots at M. Fonvielle, who had previously drawn a revolver which he carried on his own account, but, though crouching behind a chair, could not manage to cock it. M. Fonvielle escaped; M. Noir died almost immediately; and M. Bonaparte gave himself up to the police.

M. Bonaparte's own account of the matter is of course different. He states that after the altercation M. Noir slapped his, M. Bonaparte's, face, and that at the same time Fonvielle drew a revolver; then, and not till then, he, M. Bonaparte, drew his revolver, which he had ready in his trousers-pocket and shot Noir—and afterwards shot at Fonvielle, who was trying to shoot him. Who slapped whose face, or who first drew pistol against whom, is the question which the High Court of Justice will have to decide, and this upon the evidence of the persons implicated, and whose business it is to give directly contradictory accounts of the incident.

What facts we have about the antecedents of either party are about equally bad. The journalist gang send seconds, one of whom is armed with a revolver, to arrange a duel; M. Pierre Bonaparte awaits seconds whom he has invited to arrange a duel according to duelling laws, but takes care to have a revolver ready in his pocket. This is about six of one and half a dozen of the other. Fonvielle and Noir go armed on a pacific errand—the one with a pistol, the other with a sword-stick—because they expect to meet "an Ogre;" Bonaparte receives what he believes to be a couple of M. Rochefort's seconds armed, because, as it would seem, he thought nothing was safe in such company. The point in M. Bonaparte's favour is that, even according to Fonvielle's account, he declined any communication with Grousset's friends, on the very intelligible ground that his first business was with M. Rochefort and the *Marseillaise*. The point against M. Bonaparte is that to be ready with a revolver is not the usual way of receiving hostile seconds, and that this looks like a premeditated plan to shoot them, or one of them, or somebody. But as both parties to an interview which by all the laws of duel ought to be pacific attended it fully armed, it seems that neither party can make much of this. And when two or three men well armed are resolved to quarrel, it will always be difficult to say who is the aggressor.

It must however be noticed that in one sense Noir and Fonvielle were the aggressors, either on their own part or on that of their principal, Grousset. Whatever offence M. Bonaparte had committed in the Corsican newspaper, and against M. Tomassi, was no affair of Grousset and the people of the *Marseillaise*, and M. Bonaparte was quite justified in not accepting Grousset's interference in the quarrels of the *Revanche*, which were no concern of his. Possibly M. Bonaparte thought that the whole band of associated libellers was such a nuisance that he would not much dislike the chance of decimating it. On the other hand, nothing is more likely than that the Sacred Brotherhood of Rochefort were resolved to pick a whole series of quarrels with M. Pierre Bonaparte, partly on his own account and partly to involve the Imperial Family in the discredit of a political duel or a political assault. When it is said, as it is said by M. Rochefort's party, that M. Pierre Bonaparte armed himself with the expectation of receiving M. Rochefort, whose murder he had planned, and whom he was trying to decoy into his house, this wild suggestion is met by the well-known law of the duel, that principals never meet nor are expected to meet; and that whomsoever M. Bonaparte had premeditated to shoot—if he had on Monday morning prepared himself to kill somebody—it could not have been M. Rochefort. And, on the other hand, the Vehm-Gericht of journalists have to account for the fact that they fastened three duels at once on their enemy, and sent their first embassy on what ought to have been a perfectly courteous and chivalrous message armed to the teeth.

To improve the occasion with any remarks on French journalism would be impertinent. The *Marseillaise* and Rochefort party are trying to make capital out of it. The incendiary and treasonable article published by M. Rochefort in the *Marseillaise* after the Auteuil affair has been very properly taken up by M. Ollivier, and he is to be prosecuted by the Government. But the *Marseillaise* is exceeded in violence by the *Réforme*. In that journal of Wednesday a writer, signing himself A. Vermorel, says:—We affirm that, so long as Prince Murat is not sent to prison for his assault on M. Comté, all honest men have the right and duty to shoot him as they would a dog; and concludes with this very explicit declaration:—"In the meantime we have to avenge, not only M. Victor Noir, but all the victims of the Boulevard Montmartre in the *coup d'état*, and all those unknown poor wretches who have been assassinated during the last eighteen years." And finally—"Il faut que tous les gens de cœur declarent la *vendetta* à tous les membres de la famille Bonaparte, et à tous ceux qui oseront prendre sa défense et se déclarer solidaires de ses actes." It is by no means too soon for a Constitutional Government—and the lesson applies elsewhere than in France—fairly to face the dangers to society which exist in treasonable journalism as it is.

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MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

MR. BRIGHT in addressing his constituents at Birmingham on Jan. 11, spoke as follows :—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—The resolution which you have just passed is a resolution of approbation of the general conduct of the Government during the last session of Parliament. As a member of that Government (cheers) I tender you on my own account, and I think I may on behalf of all those with whom I am permitted to act, our hearty thanks for the resolution which you have so unanimously agreed to. I can only hope, and I am enabled not only to hope but to believe, that if we should be permitted to come here at the end of another session we may also receive on that occasion a like testimony of your approval. (Cheers.) You who are accustomed to come here to these our annual assemblies will remember that it has never been my custom to give you elaborate expositions of the measures which were passed in the preceding session of Parliament. We have rather taken the course indicated by Mr. Radford. We have looked very little behind, and we have kept our eyes steadily before us. So now, with only two exceptions, I will say nothing about the session of Parliament that is past. The two questions to which I will advert for a moment have already been mentioned since the commencement of this meeting. Mr. Radford has mentioned them both, one being of great local and the other of great imperial importance. You will recollect that last year my honourable friends and myself undertook before the constituency, as far as we had the power, to amend the Reform Act of 1867, and to relieve the great body of the ratepayers of Birmingham from a grievance which had arisen by the abolition of the system of compounding for rates. (Cheers.) We have, I believe, faithfully acted upon that promise, and the bill that has been carried, although it cannot undo the fact and cannot entirely remove some irritation which still prevails, yet was faithfully intended to correct the evil complained of, and that grievance henceforth can no longer exist. (Cheers.) The other question of imperial importance is that of the Irish Church. (Cheers.) The constituencies of the country spoke with a voice which everybody could hear, and, which is not alway the case, with a loud voice which everybody could understand (cheers and laughter), and a measure was introduced into Parliament which I believe has been admitted to be by the most able of its opponents one of the most complete measures which ever was presented to the House of Commons. (Cheers.) After many nights' debate in both houses of Parliament the measure became law and the work was done, but you will recollect that, in the month of July, there was at one time some difficulty in what is called "another place" (laughter)—it is not the place to which my hon. colleague and I go when we repair to London, but it is a place of great antiquity (laughter), and of great dignity, and of great influence in this country. On a given night—the date is not material—the atmosphere of the place became charged with—what shall I say?—with dangerous matter. (Hear, hear.) There was more passion than is generally seen in that serene assembly (cheers and laughter), and the passion went so far as to bring those who occupied the benches of the place to the edge of a very ugly precipice. (Cheers.) Fortunately, there was time for the passion to cool, and for the wisest to reflect; and the first night after, or the night but one after that, instead of this violent passion and this violent opposition to the measure of the Government, it was, after mutual compliments and mutual congratulation, passed by the House of Lords. (Cheers.) The Peers of the United Kingdom on that night taught to some of the people a lesson by showing that they themselves had learnt it. What was that? No institution, however ancient, however dignified, however grand in its historical character, can be safe in this country if it permanently sets itself against the convictions and the voice of a united people. (Cheers) It was a great piece of wisdom which was shown by the House of Peers. We must consider that they are not as we are on a question of this nature; consider all that they have been taught and all that they have honestly learnt, and all they have feared, and then regard the condition of the House in passing this measure, and, on the whole, the friends of the House of Lords at least have something to congratulate themselves upon. (Cheers and laughter.) But there are people who say this great bill was a failure, and that it has really done nothing. The fact is that it has done exactly what it was intended to do. It has put all the churches in Ireland exactly on the same footing before the law. There is no longer a Catholic grievance in Ireland. There may be Irish grievances, but there is no Catholic grievance. The Catholics stand now exactly before the law in regard to all questions of this nature—and in regard, indeed, so far as I know, with scarcely any exception, on all other questions, exactly where the Protestants stand; and therefore we have swept away, at once and for ever (great cheering), everything that can fairly stand up and say that it was a Catholic grievance. But there may be, and there seems to be, a general opinion that there is another grievance (hear, hear)—an Irish grievance, but not Catholic, a grievance which affects the North the same as the South, a cry from the whole of Ireland that the Government and the Parliament should do something to place the social condition of the country in a more satisfactory state than it has hitherto done. Now, this land question is a very awkward question. I have often travelled along a road and seen a hill a mile off that looked very steep, and I wished I was on the other side of it, but on coming to the foot of the hill the slope appeared much more gradual, and I got over it without the difficulty I had anticipated. Now, the Irish land question is not at all that sort of a question ("Hear" and cheers); it has looked to me a difficult question for 20 years, for during all that time I have had it before me, and I have considered it, and I am, I will say, if you like, modest enough to confess that when I get nearer the question, and endeavour to discover how it is to be dealt with, it appears to me steeper and more difficult than it ever did before. What are the circumstances of Ireland as they may be stated in a sentence or two? The land of that great island is in the hands, as you know, of very few proprietors. (Cries of "shame.") I suppose half the actual population of Ireland are cultivators of the soil, and they are not only cultivators of the soil, but, unfortunately, they are what are called tenants at will. The owners for generations past, by their own admission, with sundry exceptions, which need not be mentioned—but, speaking generally, I say the owners have done nothing for the cultivation of the soil. They have let the land at a given rent, and twice a year, at least, they have received the rent, and that has been the chief part of the duty which the landowners of Ireland have performed as regards their land. On the other hand, the tenants have done very little compared with what might have been done; but quite as much as could be expected from people who had no security for anything they might do. (Hear, hear.) Thus the industry, the fortune, the home, the life itself of the cultivating population have been at the mercy of the owner of the land, and of his agent who had the management of his property. And there is another point. The owners are not exactly the same people as the occupiers. I think that Mr. Huxley, who is a great authority, denies altogether, and I have no wish to dispute what he says, that there is any difference of race between the people of Ireland and the people of England. I hope that is true. I have always been of opinion that, if there were any difference of race, the difference of condition arises ten thousand times more from a difference of treatment (hear, hear), a difference of politics and of law, than any difference of race. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) But the occupiers and owners mostly differ very much also in religion, and although there is no reason why a Protestant landowner and a Catholic tenant or a Protestant tenant and a Catholic landowner might not be the best of friends, yet when you have had a perpetual war for 200 years in Ireland on this very question—Protestantism and Catholicism—you may be quite sure that has done something to poison the relations between the owner and occupier of the soil. (Hear, hear.) Then this proprietary right in Ireland has its origin mainly in confiscation, and has been created and was only to be justified by conquest. And in addition to the original evil the proprietors had not sense enough to see that evil was sufficient for them, but they added to it a hundred years of the most odious cruelty and persecution during the existence of the penal laws. Therefore, the original grievance was made ten times more bitter than it would otherwise have been by the folly of the proprietary class, working as they did through a corrupt Parliament in Ireland, and also through the governing power in Great Britain. (Cheers.) Now in Ireland, as I dare say most of you know, land is not only the great industry, but, with some exceptions in the north of Ireland, it is almost the only industry of the country, and there has been an excessive competition for it in the struggle for life and the means of living, which has placed the occupier almost at the mercy of the proprietor of the soil. Thus we have gone on through suspicion, and hatred, and wrong, and a social war in some parts of the bitterest and most painful character, and at last Parliament is called in, not merely to give any kind of right or justice to the tenants themselves, but, it may be, to save the interests and the property of the proprietors of the land. (Cheers.) I do not know myself whether, if I were an Irishman, I should be more anxious for legislation as a tenant than I should for legislation as a landlord. I think it absolutely necessary for the United Kingdom that we should, if possible, put an end to the reign of discord in Ireland, and take away from us the disgrace of maintaining order by an armed force of police and military, I suppose seldom falling lower than 30,000 men. I consider this Irish land question one of the greatest and most difficult that ever were considered by an administration, or that ever were submitted to a Parliament. (Hear.) My views upon it have been explained in this hall in past times, and it will not be necessary, nor would it be right for me to go into any detail with regard to it, when probably before the end of next month whatever propositions the Government will submit to the House of Commons will be fully and fairly explained to all the people of the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) But if I might say a word to people who are apt to criticize very much every thing which a Government does, I don't ask them to approve beforehand, but I ask them merely to give to the propositions, whatsoever they may be, that same solemn and conscientious consideration which, I believe, these propositions have received and will receive from the members of the Government. (Cheers.) This is not a question for party. (Hear, hear.) I have no objection to as much party as you like (a laugh) when the time is fitting for it, but under the present condition of Ireland I should say that a party fight was an unpatriotic fight. (Cheers.) I say that it is not a question for class and party contest it, is a question for conscientious patriotism, and every man should consider it as though the prosperity, the peace, and the unity of the empire depended upon its wise solution. (Cheers.) I have often spoken upon this Irish question here and elsewhere. I have blamed the leaders of parties in the House of Commons. Three years ago—four years ago nearly—when the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended, I think in 1866, I blamed Mr. Gladstone, then leader in the House of Commons of the Ministry of Lord Russell—I blamed Mr. Disraeli, leading the Opposition—because they did not in some way or other bring before the House propositions which should settle in some way what is understood to be the Irish question. But I knew then that it could not be dealt with fairly by an unreformed Parliament. I laboured, as you know, much for Reform (cheers), for I had great faith in a wider franchise and a free representation. (Cheers.) The Irish difficulty to me was one of that complicated and gigantic character that it could never be dealt with by a class. It seemed to me to demand the will, and the sense of justice, and the power which dwell only in a nation for properly disposing of them. And now sometimes, when to a large extent the nation is called in, when every householder in every borough has a vote for his representative in Parliament, then I feel—it may be that I am over-sanguine—that great results are to follow from our legislation in regard to this great question. The Imperial Parliament can do just as much, by way of legislation for Ireland, with its hundred Irish members as an independent Irish Monarchy or an Irish Republic could do, or as could be done for Ireland if Ireland were one of the states of the great Confederation of the West. (A voice.—"No.") Some gentleman doubts that. I am not saying that it has done it or that it will do it, but I say that the Imperial Parliament, with a hundred honest representatives for Ireland on its benches, can do all this. (Cheers.) What have we done? In conjunction with her representatives we have already given to Ireland free churches and free schools, and I hope before long that we shall give them free land and a free vote. (Loud cheers.) Ireland, as you well know, is not the most wealthy island in the world, but we can buy from her all she wishes to sell at a higher price than any other nation can give, and we can sell to her all she wishes to buy at a lower price than any other nation. We may fail, but I hope not. Good efforts and honest efforts often succeed. (Cheers.) We propose, then, a new conquest of Ireland without confiscation and without blood—with only the holy weapon of a frank and a generous justice, which is everywhere potent to bring together nations which have been long separated by oppression and neglect. (Loud cheers.) Now from this new policy we hope for great changes in Ireland, not that Ireland is to be made a paradise, but that Ireland shall be greatly improved. It may be, probably it is, or will seem, like the language of great exaggeration if I quote the lines of Pope in one of the most exquisite poems in our language :—

> "Then crime shall cease, and ancient fraud shall fail,
> "Returning Justice lift aloft her scale ;
> "Peace o'er the realm her olive wand extend,
> "And white-robed Innocence from heaven descend."

(Cheers.) I say that this may appear the language of great exaggeration, but if we are able to suppress conspiracy, if we can banish agrarian crime (cheers), if we can unbar the prison doors (cheers), if we can reduce all excess of military force, if we can make Ireland as tranquil as England and Scotland now are (cheers)—then, at least, I think we may have done something to justify the wisdom and the statesmanship of our time. (Cheers.)

[After referring to the question of public education, Mr. Bright proceeded as follows :]

Alongside of the question of education, there has been another question which has been, I must say, although an important one, very feebly discussed by those who have introduced it to the public—I mean the question of the commercial treaty with France. (Hear, hear.) Bear in mind that all persons who call in question the advantage of the treaty with France call in question, although they may not suspect it, the freedom of trade. That question was discussed from the year 1838 to the year 1850—for 12 years almost incessantly. (Hear, hear.) Many persons now—many in this room—who were too young to understand these discussions, or take any part in them, do not know how entirely by the judgment of the whole people the question was settled at the end of that long debate. But there is a sort of soil which grows weeds, and ignorance and selfishness wherever they exist form the soil which is particularly favourable to the protection weed. (Cheers and laughter.) But then these gentlemen say that they are not discussing the question of protection, they are merely discussing the question of reciprocity. Well, protection has an ill-name, there is a bad smell about it altogether. (Laughter.) It was long believed to have something to do with somebody robbing somebody else, and, therefore, they got rid of the name "protection," and adopted the name "reciprocity." (Cheers and laughter.) Our Conservative friends, as you all know, have changed their name several times (laughter) and one always suspects a man who lives in Birmingham under one name and has another when he goes to Manchester, and a third when you find him in Leeds. (Cheers and laughter.) May I just tell this meeting one or two things? France is a great country, as you know, lying so near that I believe you can see it from the shores of England. It has a very industrious and a very ingenious people. Our trade with France during the last ten years, from the framing or negotiating of the treaty in 1860, has more than doubled. It has increased more than our trade with France in the previous 100 years. Well, what does that mean? It means this, that a good many people in England have sold a great many things to the people of France, and that the people of France have bought a great many things from the people of England. Now, if you find a man in England that has sold something to France and bought something that he wanted from France, he will tell you so far as he is concerned that the treaty is a very good thing indeed. (Hear, hear.) If that be so, and if this buying and selling extends to many millions, who shall say "I have not the right to buy, and you have not the right to sell?" Shall some man say, "You shall buy from me, and not from that Frenchman?" because, if he insists you shall not buy, very likely he will also insist that you shall not sell. What is it that you in Birmingham live upon? I ask the working men of this town what they live upon. You don't live upon metals; you work in metals, in all kind of metals, with an industry and skill hardly equalled on the face of the globe, but what do you do when you have done your work in metals? You sell the produce of your labour and buy something which you can wear or eat. Why should you not sell what you make to the Frenchman? He, perhaps, wants something which nobody else wants; he will, perhaps, give you more than any one else. Why should you stand between the skilful British artizan and other persons, and say "You may work but should not deal with a customer 20 or 30 miles away?" (Hear, hear.) The reciprocity man says—"You should deal with the Frenchman, only he shall deal with you." Unfortunately we have only the making of our own tariffs. We cannot charge others except by negotiation like that of 1860. Having got France to make a large step in the progress of Free Trade, the people turn round and abuse the Frenchman because he has not done so much as we have done, and say we shall not deal with him unless he will adopt free trade principles to the extent to which we have carried them in this country. (Hear, hear.) What would they do if the United States put on a duty at least three times as heavy on our goods as France does? The firm with which I am connected sends goods to America which pay a duty of 75 per cent.—that is to say, every £100 worth of goods leaving Liverpool pays on arriving at New York 75 per cent. before it can go into the city to be sold. (Hear, hear.) Well, the American people will put all that right by and by. They are going through the process of instruction, such as we went through 30 years ago, and they will put it right by and by. But is it proposed to put a tax upon American cotton and American corn because the Americans put a heavy tax upon our goods? Why, the thing is monstrous. It is only to make one evil double, and to make a trade which you carry on under certain difficulties a trade which shall be absolutely impossible. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) May I tell you one anecdote about Birmingham? There is a firm in this town who make various kinds of machinery. I happen to know that before the treaty they sold almost nothing to France. Since the treaty in the ten years they have sold no less than £70,000 worth of machinery, a variety of machines, the particulars of which I don't know, but I know the general facts. They have 70 men at least engaged every week, and have had for years past, producing articles which are exported entirely to France. If you have the treaty abolished, what becomes of the trade? What becomes of the 70 men? What becomes of that firm? There are people—yes, and people who come down from Warwickshire into Lancashire to teach us this—there are people who say they have some interest somewhere else, or some other trade; that these 70 men in Birmingham—and there may be, for anything I know, 700 or 7,000, looking at all the firms in Birmingham—that their trades shall be stopped, that their skill shall be of no value, that they shall turn their labour to something else which is, perhaps, already abundantly supplied with labour, and that the manufacturing and commercial capital shall be directed into another channel. Well, there is no doubt that the French duty is higher than ours, but look what happened before the French Treaty. For 20 years before that we were gradually reducing our duties. We did not ask anybody to negotiate; we thought they would follow our example; but during those 20 years they did not follow our example. But what has happened since 1860—since that treaty was negotiated? I believe there is not a country in Europe that has not reduced in some manner or other its tariff, and made some approaches—in some cases small, in others greater—towards free trade, either in its tariff or its navigation laws, and therefore the result of the treaty has been of great importance all over Europe, and of the greatest importance to both England and France. If ever you meet a gentleman who talks to you about this reciprocity, ask him what he wants to put duties upon, because that is the question. Does he want to tax your bread, or your cotton, or your wool? What is it he wants to tax? He cannot give anybody what he calls protection without taxing somebody else; and when there are two persons to it I think at least we should have as much regard to the person who is going to be taxed as the person who is going to profit by his taxation. (Cheers.) Then you know perfectly well that when my lamented friend, Mr. Cobden (loud cheers), negotiated that treaty he had more than one object in view. He not only wanted to create a greater demand for the industry of his countrymen and to extend our manufactures and our commerce, but he wanted also to make provision for future peace between the great nations of France and England. Is there a man in this great assembly, or in England, who will deny this—that from 1860 to 1870, the ten years during which this treaty has been enforced, there has grown up between France and England a sentiment of friendship, a disposition of peace, and an absence of suspicion and of angry feeling, such as we have never seen before? (Great cheering.) The great negotiator of that treaty was not only the friend of his countrymen, but the friend of all mankind. He wanted every man to be honestly employed and honestly paid, and to live in comfort in his own country; and he wanted further, in order to carry out one of the great objects of his life, he wanted to show that which I believe to be absolutely true, that every step you make in the freedom of trade is a step in favour of a universal bond of peace. (Cheers.) Well, then, in conclusion, may I give one word of warning to the working men of Birmingham and to working men everywhere? You will admit, although there are questions, I have no doubt, on which you and I would differ very much, yet you will admit that I have never been afraid to give you your full share of political power (cheers,) and that I have spared no exertion for many years to bring about that great change in your political condition under which happily you are now living. (Loud cheers.) I say, beware of men who attempt to deceive you. If you will look back, such of you as can from memory and others who may from reading or conversation—if you will look back over the events of the last 40 years, you will find that there have always been some men in the country who ought to have known better, and who ought to have done better, who have been ready to trail—what shall I say?—a red herring across the path of the working men of England. (Hear, hear.) There are certain things which Parliament and a Government can do for a people, and there are other things which no Government that ever existed or will exist can do. (Hear, hear.) You have now got votes. Votes are power. I hope, judging from the proceedings of the Committee of last Session, and judging from the temper of Parliament, that before there is a general election, not only you, but every voter in every part of the United Kingdom, will have the shelter of the ballot. (Loud and continued cheering.) You may have it, whether it be this session or next session it is not in my power to tell. Mr. Radford said, if the Government had any leisure on their hands they could do two or three other things. But bear in mind that it is not easy to drive six omnibuses abreast through Temple Bar. (Laughter.) And, therefore, I cannot tell whether during this session there will be passed, or even offered to Parliament, a measure of education such as you or I, or any of us, would hope for. But that it will come soon is certain and inevitable. (Cheers.) That is worth your keeping your eye upon. Then there is the question of diminished national expenditure. (Hear, hear.) You know that last year there was a considerable reduction of expenditure. We believe and hope that there may be a reduction this year, and if you only keep your eye upon it, and tell your members, and Parliament, and the Government what you think upon it, it is quite within the bounds of probability that you may have a gradual reduction for several years. (Cheers.) Government cannot strike off millions in a year, because you know that however wasteful may have been the past proceedings of past Governments it would create great inconvenience and great suffering in many quarters, it might be even great loss in some, if any sudden change of that kind took place. But you may rely, I believe, on the honesty of the Government in this matter. Always bear in mind that every Government, however honest and however well disposed, are more capable of doing what is right when they have the opinion of the people thoroughly supporting them. (Cheers.) A friend near me speaks of the free breakfast table. That is Mr. Baldwin's hobby. I can only compliment him upon it because it is mine also. ("Hear, hear," and a Voice.—"The Malt Tax.") The Malt Tax does not come into the breakfast generally, but it shows that my friend is getting a little nearer to me than he was some time ago. Well, the free breakfast table is by no means an impossible thing. (Cheers.) I have not been in the habit of recommending or proposing things that are impossible. (Cheers.) If we could get rid of the taxes upon the articles which come to our breakfast tables we should have a free country as far as our ports and customs' duties go, with the exception of things which many people think not necessary, but injurious—such as beer, spirits, wines, tobacco. What a magnificent thing it would be for every Englishman in whatever he traded all the world over, to say to all the world, "Send everything which all mankind agree to be useful and beneficial to the human race. Send them to any port in England, and they will be received there without payment of a farthing of duty." (Cheers.) I am speaking now, bear in mind, as your representative. (Laughter.) I am not speaking in any other capacity. I am making no promises, I am telling you what I believe to be possible, and what the people of England will get if they will examine it, comprehend it, make up their minds in its favour, and let Parliament and the Government know what it is they are thinking about. (Cheers.) There is another question which working men should bear in mind, and to which Mr. Radford also alluded, —the question of free land in this country; that question is coming on and is inevitable. Within ten years,—probably within five,—it will be the great question for discussion at all public political meetings. I believe that an alteration of the land laws of England, such as might be made without lessening by 6d. the value of any man's property, would do much to arrest that tide of pauperism which is constantly flowing from the agricultural counties into our great centres of industry. (Cheers.) But when I have mentioned all these things I am obliged to confess that they are not all—that something more is wanted, although the law will not effect it, and although its foundation lies beyond the bounds of law. It is a fact which every man should consider—and I have considered it often and often with great solemnity and even with much pain during the 30 years that I have been in the habit of discussing public questions—it is a fact that no Government, that no administration, that no laws, that no amount of industry or commerce, that no extent of freedom can give prosperity and solid comfort to the homes of the people unless there be in those homes economy, temperance, and the practice of virtue. (Cheers.) This which I am preaching is needful for all, but it is specially needful—most needful in some respects—for those whose possessions are the least abundant and the least secure. If we could subtract from the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are now witnessed among us the ignorance, the poverty, the suffering, the sickness, and the crime which are caused by one single but most prevalent bad habit or vice—the drinking needlessly of that which destroys body and mind, and home and family—do we not all feel that this country would be so changed, and so changed for the better, that it would be almost impossible for us to know it again? (Loud cheers.) Let me, then, in conclusion, say what is upon my heart to say, what I know to be true, what I have felt every hour of my life when I have been discussing great questions affecting the condition of the working classes. Let me say this to all people—that it is by the combination of a wise Government and a virtuous people, and not otherwise, that we may hope to make some step towards that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, when our garners shall be full, affording all manner of store. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and protracted cheering.

WHAT BECOMES OF CIGAR-TIPS?

WHAT becomes of all the cigar tips? Men may be observed picking them up in the streets, and we conceive a vague horrid idea that they are somehow reproduced for consumption in another form. So they are in Paris. There is much more smoking in the streets of Paris than in those of London; and no one there can fail to meet, in the course of the day, some individual picking up bits of cigars. These, however, are not seriously devoted to their vocation. The real votaries of this trade arrive on the Boulevards and in the Champs Elysées with the dawn of day. Men in the small hours are then most extravagant with their cigars. Besides, in the early morning the streets are clear, and the objects of search are found more readily. The whole morning is consecrated to picking up ends of cigars in the public thoroughfares, and also to purchasing them from the waiters at the different cafés. This, by the way, is an important perquisite for the waiters, for though often trodden under foot and half buried in sand, the refuse of cigars found under the tables yields a goodly revenue at the year's end. When the harvest is gathered it is placed in a large pocket hid within the folds of an ample cloak, and the possessor thereof proceeds to the river side, and notably near the Pont de la Concorde. Here begins the cleansing and cutting process. For cutting the tools consist of a very sharp knife, a sharpening stone, and a square piece of wood. The tobacco, carefully hashed into minute pieces, is arranged in little boxes or packets, each of which is sold for about two shillings. The same amount of ordinary tobacco would cost four times as much. It will be anxiously demanded—who buys this tobacco? And we are glad to say that, as a rule, it is sold to private individuals, and not to shopkeepers, who might pass it off on unwary customers. The lancers of Monsieur le Préfet, as the street-sweepers are called, form a considerable body of customers, and with the hawkers of different descriptions, a few fishermen, and others, these worthies manage to dispose of most of the remnants. There are said to be about two hundred persons in Paris, whose whole lives are devoted to the business of picking up cigars; but this must be an exaggeration. A good day's work at the utilization of cigar ends is worth from two to four shillings.—*Daily News.*

COST OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

THE estimate of the United States' Special Commissioner of Revenue that the four years' war, 1861-65, cost the country 9000 million dollars, may seem to many persons so astounding that it may be well to give a statement of the way in which the calculation is made. In the four years of actual war, April, 1861, to April, 1865, the receipts at the Treasury were $675,799,692. In the four and a quarter years, April, 1865, to April, 1869, during which period the larger portion of the expenditure has been directly in consequence of the war, the receipts of revenue have been $1,908,567,625. The amount of the debt, less cash and sinking fund in the Treasury, at the end of June, 1869, was $2,489,002,480; deducting from this the amount of the debt at the outbreak of the war,—viz. $76,455,299, we have, as the sum borrowed for war purposes and not repaid out of the receipts above indicated, $2,412,547,181; making the total expenditure (loans and revenue) in eight and a quarter years of war and its effects $4,996,914,498. Deducting the amount which, but for the war, might be taken as the average expenditure of the Government during this period—say 100 millions per annum—$825,000,000, we have $4,171,914,498 as the cost of the war to the United States Government down to June, 1869. To this should be added the value of the pensions now paid by the Government on account of the war; capitalized at eight years' purchase this would amount to about $200,000,000. But this represents only the expenditures of the National Government; other items have to be added if we would ascertain the true cost of the war to the people. These additional charges are substantially as follows :—Increase of state debts, mainly on war account, $123,000,000; county, city, and town debts increased on account of the war by (estimated) $200,000,000; expenditures of states, counties, cities, and towns on account of the the war, not represented by funded debt (estimated), $600,000,000; estimated loss to the loyal states from the diversion and suspension of industry, and the reduction of the American marine and carrying trade, $1,200,000,000; estimated direct expenditure and loss of property by the Confederate States by reason of the war, $2,700,000,000. The total of all these items is $9,194,914,498.—*The Times.*

SOME of the French newspapers are now publishing a series of anecdotes about the Emperor which resemble those told of Frederick the Great. We hear of Napoleon tossing halfpence to vagrant children; restoring a schoolboy's velocipede to its equilibrium; doing the same service for a boy in the Forest of Fontainebleau; ransacking the Imperial larder at Compiégne late at night for his famished guests, who had finally to content themselves with bread and sausage; joining in the gaieties of the St. Cloud fair, and watching his heir on the merry-go-rounds. Such anecdotes as these abound in the lively newspapers of our lively neighbours—and here is the last of the series. It appears that while the Emperor was walking on the terrace of the Tuileries garden, he saw one of the Turcos on guard with his hands muffled under his loose jacket. The bitter cold did not impress the Turco favourably in comparison with his native African sun. The Emperor asked him what was the matter, and after a little cross-examination the Turco confessed that he was cold, that he was shivering, and that he was trying to thaw his frozen hands. Thereupon the Emperor took off his own gloves and presented them to his worthy subject, who burst every seam of them in attempting to put them on. The Emperor laughed, and passed on. However, the same evening there reached the barracks of the regiment a case containing two pairs of gloves for each man—twelve hundred pairs. If this kind of writing does not popularise the Emperor, then either the traditional estimate of the French character—according to which anything like effect, a melodramatic speech or a situation of interest, could not fail to win applause—must have been a grievous mistake, or Frenchmen have marvellously changed.—*Daily News.*

MEN I MET IN AMERICA.

No. 7.

WHAT AMERICAN MEN AND WOMEN DID FOR THEIR SOLDIERS.

THE Americans are a little given to boasting. Everybody is one of the most remarkable men in the country. Everything whips creation. The big organ at Boston, the Central Park in New York, the pig-killing machines at Chicago, are "the biggest things in God's 'arth, sir." In one thing, however, the Americans *have* whipped creation, that is, in the provision made by the people of the North for their soldiers during the war. What our poor fellows suffered in trench, camp, and hospital, in the Crimea, everybody remembers. At one time fifty per cent. of the sick, an entire half of those taken into hospital, died. As soon as sanitary improvements were adopted, the mortality diminished to three per cent. The Americans not only learned that lesson, but bettered our instruction. As soon as the North woke up to the fact that she was engaged in a great war, and that the horrors of the Crimea were repeating themselves on a vaster scale amongst her own troops on the banks of the Chickahominy, she organized with incredible energy and rapidity two vast agencies, called the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, which stretched a hand of mercy into every army, supplying the soldier with everything that the devotion of a people could supply to comfort him in health, to soothe him in sickness and agony, to sustain him body and soul in every hour of trial.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

With every army in all its movements went the Commission's "flying depôt," a line of two-horse waggons laden with stores of all kinds,—under-clothing, bedding, crutches, vegetables, condensed milk, ice, fans to cool the wounded in the summer heat, pads, bandages, sponges, &c. &c. The Commission's medical and relief agents were also everywhere. During Gilmore's attack on Fort Wagner, the relief agents of the Commission—as brave in deeds of mercy as the troops were brave in fight—marched with the assaulting columns to the very moat around the fort, and under the hot fire of the enemy picked up and carried back the wounded almost as they fell, taking them to be cared for in hospitals which the Commissions had provided with every appliance and every comfort which the devotion of a nation could supply.

After a battle at Elizabeth, Kentucky, a number of dead and wounded were left on the field—many of the latter writhing in helpless agony. Instantly, on news of the fight, the Sanitary Commission's agent was sent to the spot with beds and clothing and other comforts. Amongst the poor fellows who were picked off the field, was one who had by this time become unconscious. When the surgeon made his rounds next morning, he found this lad sitting up in his little cot with a bright but utterly bewildered expression of countenance. He had closed his eyes on the wet field, amongst the abandoned dead and dying; he had opened them to find himself, as if by magic, in a comfortable cot between clean sheets, and with something to read lying on his pillow.

The surgeon asked him pleasantly if he felt better. "Oh, yes," said the poor fellow in a faint whisper. "I'm better—much better;" and added, "seems somehow as if mother had been here."

This was the realized idea of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions—to follow the soldiers everywhere with the comforts of home.

During the bloody and protracted battle that raged for three days around Gettysburg, the medical officers of the Sanitary Commission alone tended 13,000 Federals and 7,000 Confederates, and after the battle distributed amongst the needy soldiers 72,000 dollars worth of clothing and other comforts, including 10,000 shirts, 1,000 blankets, 11,000 pounds of mutton and poultry, 600 bushels of vegetables, and 12,000 loaves.

This was not the work of the Government. It was the spontaneous liberality of the nation aiding the Government, and doing far more for the soldiers than the Government could attempt.

RAISING MONEY.—STORY OF THE WONDERFUL SACK.

To carry on so vast a work of mercy required of course constant and immense supplies of money and goods; but the heart of the nation was in the work, and the Commission was never left for a moment with its hands empty.

Some of the ways in which the enthusiasm of the people expressed itself were amusingly American. Fancy a single sack of flour being made to fetch upwards of £10,000 to the Commission! The story is worth telling, as an illustration of the oddness as well as the generosity of the American character. In April, 1864, a Mr. Gridley, in Nevada, made a little bet with a friend over a local election, the condition being that whoever lost was to march through the town a 20lb. sack of flour on his back to the tune of "Dixie" in the one case and "John Brown" in the other. Mr. Gridley lost the bet, and in the midst of a great concourse of people marched through the town, with ten musicians in front playing "John Brown's Body," and with the sack of flour upon his back. With the ready wit of an American, he had no sooner fulfilled his pledge than he suggested that the sack of flour should be sold for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission. He started the auction himself with a bid of 200 dollars. It was knocked down for 350 dollars to a Mr. Noyes, who paid the money and returned the sack to be sold again. This process was repeated over and over till 4,000 dollars and several acres of land had been netted for the Commission. The affair got wind, and the sack was sent on to the next town, and the next, and so on, till on the Pacific coast alone it had brought to the Commission the immense sum of 63,000 dollars. Dr. Bellows, the chairman of the Commission, said, writing to Mr. Gridley,—"The history of your sack of flour is more interesting and more peculiar than that of any sack recorded, short of the sack of Troy, and it would take another Homer to sing it. I rejoice that you do not have to carry on your shoulders all the money it has made."

Large sums of money were also realized by Sanitary Commission fairs or bazaars, which were got up in all the great cities. The fair at Brooklyn brought 400,000 dollars; at Philadelphia, 700,000; at New York, upwards of a million. Altogether from first to last, during the three years of its existence, the Commission got *seventy millions of dollars* to apply for the benefit of the soldiers,—surely a noble voluntary offering from a people who were at the same time being taxed to pay the three thousand millions ($3,000,000,000) needed for the prosecution of the war by the Government.

THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.

And yet the Sanitary Commission was but one of several organizations to which the philanthropy of the North gave birth during the struggle of 1861 to 65, and which did more than language can describe to mitigate the horrors of war, and comfort and strengthen the soldiers of the Union. The Christian Commission differed from the Sanitary chiefly in this, that it strove in everything it did to benefit the soldier morally as well as physically. It had stations in every camp, and delegates in every army, great numbers of whom were ministers and missionaries, who visited the sick in the hospitals and prayed with dying men on the battle-fields. Within sixteen months of the time the Commission came into existence, it had 1,100 delegates in the field, men who had given up their business at home to devote themselves to this work of mercy without money and without price. It had distributed 496,000 Bibles and Testaments, a million and a half of newspapers, and 18,000,000 pages of tracts. During three of the heaviest months of fighting in 1864, the Christian Commission delegates distributed to soldiers in want 14,000 shirts, 23,000 pounds of meat, 1,800 pounds of tea, 1,262 pairs of crutches, 300 tons of ice, and 24,000 quires of paper to let the poorer soldiers write home. The surgeon said after the battle of Gettysburg that these delegates, besides relieving an untold amount of suffering, had probably saved a thousand lives. Writing home was a thing greatly encouraged by the Christian Commission, for the sake of the thousands upon thousands of anxious hearts far away that were yearning for news of husbands or brothers, or sons or fathers in the field. At every Christian Commission station placards were put up—

SOLDIERS' FREE WRITING TABLE.
Paper and Envelopes Free.
Come in and send word home :
they want to hear from you.
If you have no postage stamps, leave your
letter in the box :
we will stamp and mail it.

During the year 1864 there were 100,000 letters posted to soldiers' homes from these tents—the delegates writing the letters at the soldier's dictation, if he could not write himself.

The great organizer, chairman, and animating spirit of the Christian Commission was George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, at whose house during my stay in the Quaker City I found a home. He was greatly beloved by the soldiers. One poor fellow dying in the field of Gettysburg lifted his bleeding head and said to him,—"Let me kiss you before I die." In the church at Fredericksburg, which had been converted into a hospital after the battle there, Mr. Stuart preached to the literally dying men. One man died during the short prayer.

Speaking to Mr. Stuart one evening about the Christian Commission, and what it had done for the soldiers, he said with enthusiasm—"It was glorious work; and the Lord seemed to touch the heart of the whole nation to help us. Our delegates, hundreds upon hundreds of noble men, volunteered and took nothing on the railways. The Government gave us tents and ambulances free. The American Bible Society gave us Bibles and Testaments free—490,000 of them in the first eighteen months! Our stores were carried free. Our messages were flashed through the wires free. Here is one of the telegrams. I used to get in thousands. It is marked 'D. H.' That means 'dead hand'—nothing to pay. You see how it is addressed—'C. C. C.' That means 'Chairman, Christian Commission!' I used to be known as 'the three C's.'"

"We relied," he said, "on the voluntary contributions of the people, and how nobly they responded! After Gettysburg, when tens of thousands of wounded and dying men were thrown upon our hands, I telegraphed in all directions. To Boston I telegraphed,—"Can I draw on you for 10,000 dollars at sight?" It was stuck up in the Exchange. The merchants at once formed in line to put down their subscriptions. In half an hour the answer came,—"Draw for 60,000 dollars."

WHAT THE CHILDREN DID.

"The children," he said, "helped us too. They made tens of thousands of little housewives—'comfort-bags' as the soldiers called them, with buttons, needle and thread, comb, cake of soap, and, above all, a little tract or Testament. Sometimes a whole school of little girls would set to work on an afternoon making comfort-bags. One school in Albany sent us 1,800 of them, all filled. They often put little letters in them to the soldiers, telling them how much they thought about them and prayed for them every night. When we were distributing the bags a soldier would come and say,—'Can't you find me one, sir, with a letter in it! I have no one to write to me, sir.' These letters carefully preserved were often found upon the bodies of the soldiers afterwards. We used to tell the children to enclose along with the letter an envelope addressed, so that the soldier who got it could send an answer. This often led to correspondence, and cheered the soldiers wonderfully, and did them a world of good.

"Then to see the gratitude of our boys in camp and field, and how heartily they lent our delegates a hand when help was needed. There was one single week in which we erected fifty soldiers' churches. A regiment of 1,000 men would turn out, cut the wood for us, and have everything up in a few hours. We sometimes laid the foundation of a church in the morning and had service in it at night."

I have given all these particulars because they give a truer and better picture of the organizing genius and the practical christianity of the Americans than any general description. They have also their practical value. God save us from war: but if we *are* led into it, may we learn the noble lesson of brotherhood for the men who are fighting our battles that the Americans have taught us.—*Pioneer.*

PAPAL FALLIBILITY ILLUSTRATED.

THE poor Pope is in a fix, not for his infallibility—for that dogma is assured, and if dear old Pio Nono lives half a dozen more years he will be declared immaculately conceived, or conceded any other nonsense he wishes—but at the Christmas festival, as is usual, he blessed the sword and hat annually sent to the prince who deserves best of the church. Who is to get the sacred gift this year? Nobody knows, for nobody seems deserving of them. The Golden Rose is also in a difficulty for a recipient. The Queen of Spain once received it. Who more virtuous can now be found? The Emperor Napoleon III.—religious man!—on a former occasion had the sword and hat, and cannot get them again. There is an idea that in stress of Christian potentates they may be sent to the Sultan who was civil about Jerusalem; then his Holiness has smaller troubles. He all but promised the Empress of Austria a boy for her sister the ex-queen of Naples. The rosettes, the blue colours, all the *layette* were prepared for a little one of the male sex—unfortunately it was otherwise. There was a grand reception on Thursday night (week) at the Farnese Palace. Francis II., a stupid prince and an ugly man, presented the officers of his household to the Empress of Austria, and two or three hundred guests were circulating round the room when it was announced that the queen was seized with the pains of labour. It was three o'clock in the morning of Christmas eve when the child was born. The king entered the room—"A boy?"—"No, please your Majesty, a girl." Some persons say he sobbed outright. At all events the poor queen just had strength to say, "Console yourself, Francis; I promise you a boy for the next time." The king retired muttering, "The Pope must have been too busy with his Council to have gone the right way about engaging a boy for us." They are making the most, however, of the little princess. She is named Maria Christina, and his Holiness and the Empress of Austria are the god-parents.—*Paris Letter.*

ANECDOTES OF THE FRENCH BAR.

I RECOLLECT being present at the trial of a very celebrated case in Brussels in which the eminent advocate Lachaud, who defended Tropmann, was (though of the French Bar) permitted to plead. When the jury retired, some one said to M. Lachaud: "What do you think will be the verdict?" He was drying his forehead at the time after a speech of wondrous eloquence, which he concluded by saying that he defied any man of that jury ever to sleep peacefully on his bed if he did not without one moment's hesitation acquit his innocent and amiable client, so falsely accused of foul murder. "What do I think," he answered, with his cunning, closed eye, "Why I think, if they do not condemn him, that the pack of fools ought to be condemned themselves." The jury acquitted the man nevertheless, and the prisoner was throwing himself into his advocate's arms when the latter coldly drew back, saying: "You're not to believe, my man, half what I said about you. Keep off. You have paid me for defending, not for embracing you!" But if advocates are generally anxious to defend prisoners (it is obligatory on them to do so when required) there may be exceptions. For instance, no later than last week a strange case occurred. A well-known advocate, as famous for his success amongst ladies of a certain class as at his profession, was walking down to court in the morning. A pretty girl of sixteen or seventeen was distractedly looking up and down the street. "Pray, sir," she enquired of our barrister, "can you kindly tell me where is the Rue du Bac?" Struck with the beauty and innocence of the unknown, the learned gentleman not only indicated the street, but said, as he was going that way, he would accompany her. "As you have a fatherly appearance, sir," remarked the young lady, "I will accept your kindness and take your arm." In crossing the streets—it must have been fear of being run over—he felt the young lady press very much, though timidly, against him. He left her at what she said was her door, intending doubtless to call again and resume so agreeable an acquaintance. But alas for his romance! Thinking he was late for court he anxiously sought his watch. It was gone. Some days after he met the same lady and ruthlessly handed her over to the police. Finding it was an advocate she had robbed and a clever one, the ready thief on being asked to name her counsel at once fixed upon the plundered gentleman, who one of these days will be obliged to defend eloquently a prisoner who stole his own watch.—*Paris Letter.*

WHAT WOMEN THINK ABOUT MEN.

THERE are women of sufficient shrewdness to see that the common attitude of the men who surround them is that of an amiable hypocrisy—who are quite alive to the weaknesses and peculiarities which underlie this pleasant exterior. These women are quick to detect the weak points in their husbands' character; but to these they extend a becoming toleration, for they know that their husbands are not worse than other people. They accept the profound homage which is paid to women for what it is worth; and are not the least blinded to the fact, that the gentlemen who have during a long evening been distinguishing themselves by their extraordinary courtesy, may have been merely playing the *role* which society gives them, and that, in their own private and domestic life, they may not be so very different from the much more plain-spoken persons whom these ladies call their husbands. The common-sense and penetration of this sort of women would constitute her a terrible satirist, if her knowledge did not teach her a kindly toleration. She has a wonderful tact in detecting the presence of dulness, when dulness endeavours to shelter itself behind silence and circumspection. She can instantly distinguish between the man who dresses and talks in a common-place and fashionable way, because that is the habit of the people with whom he mixes, and because he does not care to be amusing to people who would only be surprised or puzzled by his wit, and the man who hides his stupidity behind a shirt-front similar to that worn by other men and behind an air of indifferent languor. Such a woman is never a worshipper of those manly qualities which are peculiar to the hero of the boarding-school girl and the lady-novelist. She is not much of an admirer of brute force *per se.* She is more than likely to conceive a positive detestation for the large, stolid, small-brained, self-willed, and selfish idiot of six-feet-two, who is so much adored by women of a certain phrenological development. In her estimation manliness does not consist in combining the tastes of a groom with the dress of a gentleman; and if there is anything she is likely to abhor, it is a display of that fine confident belief in the power of mere male size to captivate women which is the sole creed of this well-known hero. If her girlish imagination has led her to marry some such man, his position some dozen years after is not to be envied.—*Temple Bar.*

A NAUTICAL BALLAD.

BELAY—belay your bobstay tack—
The taffrail floats aloft !
What though the sky be inky black,
Who cares for breezes soft ?

"Nay, messmates, while a scupper holds,
A main-truck cleaves the brine,
No matter how the temptest scolds,
No terror shall be mine.

"Though rattlins go—aye, by the board,
We'll jury ring-bolts rig ;
And when the storm its worst has roared,
Three-water grog we'll swig !

"Fling out the best-bower to the wind,
Hoist—hoist our keels on stout ;
Though raging breakers roll behind,
We will not put about !"

So sang the Margate mariner
Unto his vessel's crew.
No more of ships, unless I err,
He knew than I or you.

But still he sang at the very top
Of his manly voice, so shrill :
For he had an impression, should he stop,
That he would be taken ill.

—*Fun.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate' Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements :—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilbarree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

ry 1870.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4 " "	at 1s. 11 5/8d. "
3 " "	at 1s. 11 9/16d. "
2 " "	at 1s. 11 1/2d. "
1 " "	at 1s. 11 7/16d. "
On demand	at 1s. 11 3/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 11 5/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 "
3 do.	3 "

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. / The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—
Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street,
London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 9/16	"
2	do.	1/11 1/2	"
1	do.	1/11 7/16	"
On demand		1/11 3/8	"
On Scotland		1/11 3/8	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 3/8	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., / Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In 1859, 1860, 1861	......£101,000	average per an.	£33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864	......£123,000	"	£41,000
" 1865, 1866, 1867	......£180,745	"	£60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

GENERAL SIR FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

Alfred R. Bristow, Esq., Solicitor to the Adm'alty.
Dr. Regmald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches :—J. L. NAPIER HAY Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages :

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.
2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.
3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.
4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,738
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over	1859 of	£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
41, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

10 cases T. red lappets
13 ditto ditto prints
8 ditto ditto striped mulls and jaconets
4 ditto lappets
2 ditto chintz

7 bales 32 lbs.	24 by 31	inches	printing	papers
7 ditto 38 ,,	27 by 38		ditto	ditto
7 ditto 42 ,,	28 by 38		ditto	ditto
11 ditto 28 ,,	30 by 44		ditto	ditto
3 ditto 38 ,,	27 by 38		ditto	ditto
5 ditto 63 ,,	30 by 44		ditto	ditto
5 ditto 38 ,,	22 by 30		ditto	ditto

A few samples of men's, women's, and children's stocking and socks

5 cases of Railway rugs

ON THURSDAY, the 8th February 1870, at 4 P.M., on the premises.—Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, ORAH EBRAIM GULAM HUSSAIN, and on account of the mortgagor MARWAREE KHOOSHALL RAMCHUNDER, under deed by realise of Indenture of Mortgage dated 13th October 1866, all that piece or parcel of Land or Fazendaree Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing and built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the west side of Old Cazee Street, in the subdistrict of Bholeshwur, and at present in the occupation of the said Marwaree Khooshal Ramchunder, and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, containing by admeasurement eighty-eight square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by Old Cazee Street, on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Ebraim Malpu, on or towards the south by the house of Chand bin Jan Mahomed Nalbund.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

HEERALALL & Co.

Hummum Street, No. 9, Bombay, 29th January 1870.

A PUCKA GOOD INVESTMENT.—SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at FALKLAND ROAD.—If not privately sold, Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION in twenty-eight different lots, commencing from MONDAY, the 7th February, and each successive day, at 3 P.M., on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or large range of buildings, yielding good income, and suitable for erecting bazaar, manufactory, or other useful buildings; the same is situated in a very good locality, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 535 and 546, containing by admeasurement 8,887 square yards or thereabouts, the rent of which is very trifling, viz., about Rs. 2-8 per annum, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the east by public passage, on or towards the west by Falkland Road, on or towards the north by the property of Bendkinee Cook Patell, on or towards the south partly by the property of Rustomjee Cuppawalla and partly by the property of Nakhoda Rogay.

Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. recommends the above to the notice of Estate Holders, the offers for the whole of which will be received at their office, at No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Bombay, 15th January 1870. HEERALALL & Co.

TUESDAY THE 8TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	15	admeasuring	319½	Square yards.
Ditto	16	ditto	319½	ditto
Ditto	17	ditto	319½	ditto
Ditto	18	ditto	319½	ditto

WEDNESDAY THE 9TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	19	admeasuring	319½	Square yards.
Ditto	20	ditto	620	ditto
Ditto	21	ditto	378	ditto

THURSDAY THE 10TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	22	admeasuring	216½	Square yards.
Ditto	23	ditto	218	ditto
Ditto	24	ditto	228	ditto
Ditto	25	ditto	228	ditto

FRIDAY THE 11TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	26	admeasuring	235½	Square yards.
Ditto	27	ditto	237½	ditto
Ditto	28	ditto	529	ditto

SATURDAY THE 12TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	1	admeasuring	624½	Square yards.
Ditto	2	ditto	388	ditto
Ditto	3	ditto	213½	ditto
Ditto	4	ditto	216½	ditto
Ditto	5	ditto	216½	ditto

MONDAY THE 14TH FEBRUARY AT 3 P.M.

Lot No.	6	admeasuring	222½	Square yards.
Ditto	7	ditto	231½	ditto
Ditto	8	ditto	232½	ditto
Ditto	9	ditto	199½	ditto
Ditto	10	ditto	338½	ditto

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE of RANGOON RICE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, in a godown, No. 11, at Elphinstone Bunder :—
5,000 bags of Rangoon rice.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., at Pandalls, Esplanade.

On Friday, the 9th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, piano, &c., the property of the late W. Lee, Esq., the same comprises, rich glass ware, blue dinner service, a handsome pink flowered and gilt dessert ditto, best platedware such as cruet, egg, and pickle stands, tea set, waiter, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table, sets of camp ditto in 2 pieces, sideboard, screens, circular, pier and side tables, easy, predieu and drawing-room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, teapoys, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a set of plated mounted harness, &c., &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 8th February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.
TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

A large quantity of surplus stock such as harmoniums, organs, organettos, pens, pencils, pianos, glass show cases, glass doors, table argand lamps, kerosine oil lamp, teapots cruet frames, egg boilers, poket and table inkstands, Hobb's cash boxes, cameras, pocket books, note and letter papers, envelopes, writing and copying ink, scales, spare tops, bottoms, chimnies, and wicks, &c., &c., will be sold without reserve, at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s late premises Rampart Row, This day Tuesday, the 8th February, by Messrs. Crawford and Co. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

THE YACHT PETREL.

The undersigned will submit to public auction at their rooms, To-morrow Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 4 P.M. The teak built cutter Yacht Petrel, registered by the Bombay Yacht Club as of 10 tons burthen, she is a very fast sailer and is very safe and comfortable for ladies.

She was coppered last season and is in good order throughout. The sails, rigging, and spars are nearly new and no alteration whatever is necessary. She will be sold as she lies at her moorings off the Apollo Bunder where she may be meanwhile inspected and on application a trial will be allowed.

AUCTION SALE OF
THE STAUNCH BARQUE NIGHT HAWK.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. have instructions to submit this fine iron vessel to auction sale at their rooms in Marine Street, on Thursday, the 10th February, at 3 P. M. She is constructed of iron, was built at Glasgow in the year 1854, and registered at the Liverpool Lloyds under class A 1 for 18 years from that date. Hence still on the first letter her dimensions are 208 feet in length, 32 feet beam, and 16 feet hold, and per register 651 tons burthen.

She underwent very extensive renewals and repairs so late as the year 1868, when she was fitted with new masts, sails, and riggings, fore and aft. Her equipment is very complete comprising 3 boats, 3 bower, 1 steam and 2 hedge anchors, 2 cables, 270 fathoms in length, a 10 inch Manilla tow rope, a 7 inch hemp hawser, 9 warps, nearly two complete suits sails one of which is actually new, cabin stores, &c., &c.

A detailed inventory of considerable length embodying further particulars of the stores, &c., on board may be seen at the rooms of the undersigned, who will gladly give any further information required.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the mortgagor, by order of Nath Oka :—

A great variety of brilliant diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, ditto hoops, rings, pearl ear and nose rings, gold breast pins, ear-rings, &c., &c.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Capital Riding Horse.

A high-caste Arab 14-3 has been in training for the Race Course, a good hunter and pigsticker, goes in harness also.

A good dog-cart light and stylish, either of the above can be seen upon an hour's previous intimation being given to the undersigned.

An unusually genteel Mail Phaeton, painted dark blue.

Very superior Pale Brandy, brand Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 20, only to ensure speedy sale. Sample bottles can be had on application.

MEDOC CLARET in sound condition Rs. 9 per dozen only in order to close a shipment.

Bombay, 8th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

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